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ESTABLISHED 1867

Airbus Seeks Japanese Partners to Develop 'Superjumbo' Jet

By Michael Richardson... SINGAPORE — Airbus Industrie, in an effort to break U.S. dominance of large jetliner sales to Japan and increase Europe's share of the rapidly expanding Asia-Pacific aircraft market, is offering Japanese companies partnership rights to develop a superjumbo jet.

GM Reports 'Unparalleled' \$4.5 Billion Loss for 1991

By Warren Brown... DETROIT — General Motors Corp. announced a \$4.5 billion loss for 1991 on Monday, a gargantuan profit decline that GM executives called "unparalleled" in the company's 84-year history.

Baker's Condition on Loan Guarantees: No More Settlements

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d on Monday demanded a total Israeli settlement freeze in exchange for \$10 billion in loan guarantees as the Middle East peace talks resumed.



An Israeli tank trooper attaching an antenna as Merkava tanks prepared to cross the border into southern Lebanon as replacements for armored equipment there.

The Courts in Russia: One-Way Road to Jail

By Eleanor Randolph... MOSCOW — As the judge announced a 15-year jail sentence for Alexei Asminin, 33, in the murder of a Moscow antique dealer, the convict groaned noisily and slumped onto a wooden bench.

Kiosk

Justice Stevens Has Cancer... WASHINGTON (AP) — Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens has prostate cancer, a court spokesman said Monday.



A THORNY ISSUE — Queen Elizabeth II receiving flowers in Canberra on Monday, where Prime Minister Paul Keating hinted at Australia's drive to sever ties and become a republic.

A Recession Stalks Germany Stagnation Bound to Worsen, Economists Say

By Richard E. Smith... FRANKFURT — Fear is spreading that Germany, long one of the last reliable outposts of economic growth, may be next in line to succumb to the world recession.

More Boldly, Beijing Pumps Up Capitalism

By Nicholas D. Kristof... BEIJING — In a strong sign of shifting political winds in China, the official press is abruptly attacking the hard-line attitudes it espoused for the last two years and instead has started to call on the nation to emphasize economic growth and even adopt useful elements of capitalism.

Proud of Her Name, a Mussolini Hits the Neofascist Stump

By Alan Cowell... ROME — Alessandra Mussolini says she realized that it was time to shed history's burden ever since her grandmother visited her in a dream and told her not to worry about her lineage.

Vertical text on the left margin: of Multi-... onal prejudice and behavior in favor... 'way of life.'... Western civilization in the 19th... a college curriculum code word... ed by whites.' The historian Arthur... writing in The Wall Street Journal... views of "high-minded but wrong... val zealots.

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Page 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS... ent Feature



# Fahd Soon to Allow His Subjects More Say in Their Affairs

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

**New York Times Service**  
RIYADH — King Fahd is widely expected to announce this week the long-awaited creation of a Consultative Council as well as other administrative and legal changes that will provide Saudi citizens a forum to debate the country's policies.

Few details of these changes have emerged, but the impending announcement — first promised 20 years ago by King Faisal — has been publicized by Saudi newspapers and the semi-official media to coincide with the 10th anniversary on Tuesday of Fahd's rule.

In an interview a few days ago, Fahd said that the council would be "a partnership between the base and the summit," adding that "it will include a large number of citizens whose views we will seek."

"It will also back up the council of ministers," the king told the Lebanese magazine *Al-Hawadess*. The restructuring may include a cabinet reshuffle, the first in years, and the unveiling of a set of written laws that will supplement the Islamic laws that have governed the country since its founding more than a half a century ago.

The changes would mark the end of a difficult decade for this country during which it weathered a steep fall in the price of oil that constitutes its principal financial resource, a long war between Iraq and Iran, its two fearsome neighbors, and the Gulf crisis from which it emerged unscathed and triumphant.

"The reforms mark a significant new chapter in the life of the kingdom," said a senior foreign envoy. "They never had it so good," said the diplomat, who asked not to be identified.

Although much of Saudi Arabia's once substantial financial reserves have been wiped out by the estimated \$65 billion it has spent on the Gulf War, its oil production has vastly grown since before the Gulf crisis to 8 million barrels a day, and the country is in the midst of an unprecedented economic and stock market boom. At the current price of about \$16.50 a barrel, the value of the kingdom's daily output would total about \$130 million.

Among other things, the Saudis are undertaking a major effort to stabilize the rule of President Saddam Hussein in Iraq.

Over the next few days Saudi Arabia will for the first time be host to a meeting here of all opposition groups to Saddam regime, including Shiite Muslims and Kurdish

opponents as well as former army officers and representatives of the Sunni minority in Iraq.

The development marks a reversal in Saudi policy. To date the Saudis had been reluctant to endorse all segments of the opposition in Iraq, most particularly the Shiite Muslim opponents of the south whose religious status and closeness to Iran are strongly resented among a wide segment of the kingdom's dominant Sunni Muslim population.

But this taboo, carefully observed until just a few weeks ago, was publicly broken Sunday when Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz publicly received a visit here from Ayatollah Mohammed Bakr Hakim, the Shiite leader of the Iraqi opposition who lives in Tehran and has come here for his first visit to the kingdom to take part in the Iraqi opposition gathering.

Although no specific details of the domestic restructuring have yet been announced, it appears from interviews over the past few days with senior officials that Fahd and the Saudi royal family have decided to confront extremist religious zealots in the country whose opposition to these measures had become vocal and palpable over the past year. The Consultative Council, known in Arabic as *Majlis Ashoura*, will include at least 70 members, selected from among the country's academic, business and religious elite to review new laws, foreign and domestic policy initiatives and give its views to the king.

The establishment of the council and a body of written laws to govern daily life, will dilute the monopoly that senior religious leaders had exercised on legislative power here.

These changes will give liberals, who have long complained of being stifled, a pulpit from which to air their views that would rival the religious conservatives' forum, the mosque.

According to senior officials and foreign diplomats the reforms will also include a broad decentralization of power in which local councils and governors of various provinces will have the upper hand over the centralized government in Riyadh.

The written body of new administrative laws was described by the senior foreign envoy who asked for anonymity as "the beginning of an effort to supplement Islamic laws to cover areas of modern life not addressed by the Sharia," a reference to the body of Islamic laws that so far constituted Saudi Arabia's only legal structure.



NO SENSE OF MISSION? — Russian Army cadets returning from a training exercise at Moscow's military academy. The military chief, Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, said that there were elements in the army who were nostalgic for the old Soviet Union.

## Home of AK-47 Aims at New Target

By Celestine Bohlen

**New York Times Service**  
IZHEVSK, Russia — Guns have always been Izhevsk's business, even when this city on the western edge of the Urals was a ramshackle outpost of the czar's empire.

In 1947, the city produced the first AK-47 rifle, which became perhaps the world's most popular automatic weapon and arguably one of the best known products of the Soviet Union's vaunted and secretive military-industrial complex.

Today, nine months after officially opening its doors to the outside world, Izhevsk finds itself on the edge of an economic void. Military contracts, which once accounted for more than 70 percent of local production, have been cut back to practically nothing, leaving factories that produce guns, rockets, anti-aircraft systems and other equipment to fend for themselves in an empty marketplace.

Last month, into this darkening picture, a top official from the Russian government came calling with an idea that was pure music to the ears of Izhevsk's embittered factory directors.

The proposal, offered by Mikhail D. Malei, an adviser to President Boris N. Yeltsin, was to turn the autonomous republic of Udmurtia, a 42,000-square-kilometer (16,000 square miles) territory of which Izhevsk is the capital, into an arms manufacturer's paradise that would offer tax breaks in return for dollars earned from export sales.

"This republic is one of the mightiest makers of weapons and military technology," Mr. Malei said in a radio interview during his tour of Udmurtia with an entourage of capitalists and generals. "This is its export potential."

"And instead of destroying all this, chasing away the experts and dismantling the equipment, I proposed to President Yeltsin to make Udmurtia a world-class arms manufacturer, competitive with any Western firm, to keep its potential, and if necessary to attract additional industry here."

Mr. Malei said he had Mr. Yeltsin's support for his plan, although he conceded it runs counter to the policies of Deputy Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, which seek to wean heavy industry from its dependence on military contracts while keeping close central control over arms exports.

In an interview in *Izvestia* on Saturday, Mr. Yeltsin said he saw the arms trade as "a source of badly needed hard currency." Also, he said, it is a way of softening the blow dealt to the arms industry by drastic cutbacks in the budget for arms procurement.

Despite some local criticism, the idea itself — to convert the old Soviet military-industrial complex into a money-making operation, thus turning the idea of conversion to non-military production on its head — has galvanized Udmurtia, a republic within Russia that owes its autonomous status to its native Udmurt, a Finnic-speaking people

distantly related to the Hungarians and Finns, make up 30 percent of the 1.6 million population. Encouraged by the hope of greater sovereignty, they are trying to retrieve their culture and restore forgotten traditions.

"Malei needs us, because we have autonomy," said Vitaly Strimik, a member of the Udmurtia parliament. "He also has a strong argument, which is unemployment. That is our weak point."

One problem is that the military industry, once cloaked in "state secrets," is now being shrouded from public view by a new concept: "commercial secrets," a phrase used repeatedly by local factory directors.

Until recently, directors and engineers of Izhevsk's main factories were barred from traveling to the West, a powerful impediment to their understanding of how markets should work.

Such secretiveness enveloped even Mikhail T. Kalashnikov, designer of the AK-47, who lives in Izhevsk but whose name for years was taboo even in the local press, even in his capacity as a member of the local parliament. Now, Mr. Kalashnikov, 72, is no longer a state secret. Nor are his opinions. Asked how he viewed the proposal to export the namesake rifle, now produced at the giant Izhevsk factory, he said he was opposed. "I did not make this weapon in order to sell it, but at a time when it was needed to save the motherland," he said in a telephone interview.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Irish Court Hears Abortion Appeal

DUBLIN (Combined Dispatches) — The Supreme Court heard legal arguments behind closed doors Monday at the start of an appeal by the family of a 14-year-old girl who has been barred from going to Britain for an abortion.

The hearing is expected to last two days, and a ruling is expected in the end of the week. The unidentified girl has said she was raped in December by a friend's father, the culmination of two years of sexual abuse.

Her case came to the attention of the attorney general when the family contacted the police about preserving forensic evidence. The attorney general issued an order barring an abortion. It was upheld last week by the High Court, which barred the girl from leaving Ireland. (AP, AFP)

### Honecker Enters Moscow Hospital

MOSCOW (AP) — The former East German leader, Erich Honecker, left the sanctuary of the Chilean Embassy on Monday and was admitted to Botkin Hospital, an elite clinic that caters to foreign diplomats and business people, for medical tests, a hospital spokeswoman said.

A clinic doctor refused to confirm or deny reports in the Russian press that said Mr. Honecker was suffering from liver cancer, kidney stones and progressive sclerosis. A Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that his hospitalization was "not unexpected" and that when his treatment was finished Mr. Honecker was free to return to the Chilean Embassy.

Mr. Honecker, 79, took refuge in the embassy in December, after the Russian government threatened to expel him. Germany wants him to stand trial on manslaughter charges in the shooting of people who tried to flee Communist East Germany.

### Belarus Claims Part of Lithuania

MINSK, Belarus (Reuters) — Belarus said Monday that it had a claim to Lithuanian border territory, apparently extending as far as the capital, Vilnius, but wanted to resolve the dispute peacefully.

Foreign Minister Pyotr Kravchenko surprised a European Community delegation led by the EC external relations commissioner, Frans Andriessen, by raising the matter at an official lunch. Mr. Kravchenko was wanted to put the claim on record before an international audience, adding that Lithuania had refused to negotiate.

An EC official asked whether the territorial claim covered Vilnius, which is about 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the frontier. Mr. Kravchenko replied "yes" and added that border areas were at issue. "We are not going to create another Nagorno-Karabakh in the center of Europe," he said, referring to the territorial conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. "We want to deal with this situation in a civilized way."

### Gorbachev to Visit Reagan in May

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev will visit former President Ronald Reagan in early May during the former Soviet leader's first trip to the United States since leaving office, according to a source familiar with the trip.

A trip to the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in Simi Valley was expected and a stop at Mr. Reagan's Santa Barbara ranch was a possibility, the source said.

Mr. Reagan invited Mr. Gorbachev to the United States in a letter made public in January, the month after Mr. Gorbachev resigned as president of the Soviet Union. In his invitation, Mr. Reagan praised Mr. Gorbachev as a courageous leader who "will live forever in history."

### Swiss to Extradite Bakhtiar Suspect

BERN (AP) — Swiss authorities on Monday approved the extradition to France of Zeyal Sarhadi, an Iranian wanted in the death of the late prime minister of the late Shah of Iran.

The arrest of Mr. Sarhadi, 25, in Bern in December led to a confrontation between Iran and Switzerland that peaked with the temporary shutdown of the Swiss Embassy in Tehran. The Iranians said that Mr. Sarhadi was an embassy employee and that the Swiss had violated diplomatic conventions; the Swiss said he was never registered as a diplomat or as an embassy employee.

Mr. Sarhadi is wanted in France on charges that he aided the assassins of former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar at his home in a Paris suburb on Aug. 6. Mr. Sarhadi has 30 days to appeal the Swiss decision.

### Argentina Affirms Cholera Statement

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina on Monday stood by its statement that an outbreak of cholera on an Aerolineas Argentinas flight to Los Angeles was caused by food taken aboard during a stopover at Lima. Peru on Sunday barred the airline from operating in Lima.

More than 60 passengers on the Buenos Aires-Los Angeles flight on Feb. 14 came down with symptoms of cholera. One elderly man died.

### Correction

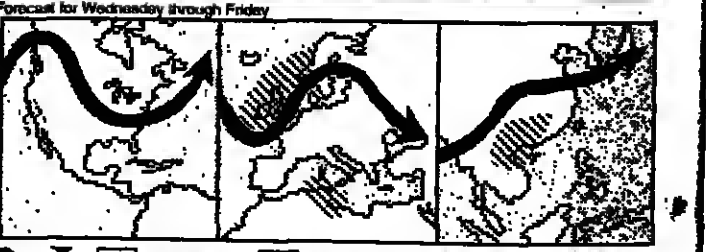
Because of an editing error, an article on the back page Monday misquoted a quotation to Jean-Claude Carrière. The words were Hector Babenco's.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

Cyprus Airways resumed normal flights Monday after a nine-day strike of engineers and pilots that was followed by a two-day strike of airport meteorological personnel.

Road traffic with Spain was partly restored Monday at the French border post of Briatore, which had been blocked by forwarding agents. Striking French and Spanish agents are protesting a phaseout in connection with the advent of the European Community's single market. (AFP)

### The Weather



Region	Today	Tomorrow
North America	Partly cloudy, 10-15°C	Partly cloudy, 12-18°C
Europe	Much of Europe will have mild weather late this week. Moisture from the Atlantic Ocean will bring copious amounts of rain to Ireland and much of Great Britain. Paris to Berlin will have rain. Friday. Showers will break out Thursday in Hong Kong as Taipei turns warm. Scattered thunderstorms will dot Singapore and Bangkok.	Partly cloudy, 15-20°C
Asia	Tokyo should remain dry through Friday with a mild but unusual. It may rain Friday. Showers will break out Thursday in Hong Kong as Taipei turns warm. Scattered thunderstorms will dot Singapore and Bangkok.	Partly cloudy, 18-25°C

City	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria	12/23 7/44	13/25 7/44
Amsterdam	9/48 2/25	10/20 2/25
Ankara	10/22 7/20	11/22 7/20
Athens	11/22 4/29	14/27 4/29
Bangkok	2/25 4/25	3/27 4/25
Beijing	6/43 1/21	9/48 3/27
Berlin	8/63 2/25	11/22 2/25
Buenos Aires	18/27 8/43	18/27 8/43
Cairo	14/27 7/44	16/29 7/44
Chicago	11/22 2/25	12/23 2/25
Copenhagen	8/63 2/25	11/22 2/25
Dublin	14/27 7/44	16/29 7/44
Edinburgh	8/63 2/25	11/22 2/25
Frankfurt	14/27 7/44	16/29 7/44
Geneva	9/48 2/25	10/20 2/25
Helsinki	1/24 4/25	3/27 4/25
Istanbul	3/27 4/25	3/27 4/25
Los Angeles	20/28 14/27	22/31 14/27
London	12/23 4/29	12/23 4/29
Madrid	8/63 2/25	11/22 2/25
Moscow	10/22 7/20	11/22 7/20
Mumbai	28/28 14/27	28/28 14/27
New York	11/22 2/25	12/23 2/25
Osaka	10/22 7/20	11/22 7/20
Paris	11/22 4/29	14/27 4/29
Perth	1/24 4/25	3/27 4/25
Rangoon	1/24 4/25	3/27 4/25
San Francisco	14/27 7/44	16/29 7/44
Seoul	10/22 7/20	11/22 7/20
Stockholm	3/27 4/25	3/27 4/25
Taipei	10/22 7/20	11/22 7/20
Tel Aviv	10/22 7/20	11/22 7/20
Tokyo	11/22 4/29	14/27 4/29
Ulaanbaatar	1/24 4/25	3/27 4/25
Washington	11/22 2/25	12/23 2/25
Zurich	14/27 7/44	16/29 7/44

## DYNASTY: Airbus Instruments May Confuse Pilots on Descent Rate, Report Finds

(Continued from page 1)

decision to enter politics is the final ending of the Second World War." Moreover, she said, her grandfather's history was wrongly written by the victors of the war — a widespread assertion among the Italians who have provided a small but durable core of neofascist sympathy over the last four decades.

"In history you can make a lot of mistakes," she said. "But not everything was wrong. He fought against Bolshevism, communism. It's racism to criticize somebody because their last name is Mussolini. I'm me. Even if I'm sentimentally close to this party, I'm against any kind of extreme ideas because it's silly and it's dangerous."

Answering a question, Miss Mussolini did not refer directly to the fate of Jews in wartime Italy, but said her grandfather had done "a lot for Jews" before the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 and had contributed to the social welfare of all Italians.

"I'm a Mussolini," she said. "I believe in him and who he did for Italy."

By recalling Italy's tortured past, though, Miss Mussolini's candidacy also raises the question of what the future holds, particularly since it coincides with a rightist resurgence across Europe that has lapped on Italy's shores in waves of racial intolerance and sometimes violence, which Miss Mussolini disavows.

Specialists said it was possible, for example, to confuse a vertical speed of 3,500 feet (1,050 meters) per minute with a 3.5 degree angle of descent, with potentially tragic consequences.

The commission said that normal cockpit procedures should quickly detect any confusion. But following the crash, the French civil aviation authority reminded airlines that pilots and co-pilots must carry out the dialogue designed to ensure that leading procedures are understood and followed.

Airbus Industrie said it had set up a team of specialists, which will work with airlines and certification authorities, to examine the matter.

The manufacturer said in a statement that "this display mode was developed at the request of, and in

concert with, the airline customers as well as with the various international certification and flight inspection authorities."

"This display mode has also been introduced in aircraft of other manufacturers," it said.

The committee, which said that a full year was needed to analyze all the circumstances of the crash, also ordered all French civil aircraft to be fitted with ground proximity warning systems to alert pilots when they are in danger of crashing.

Finally, the committee called for a review of the beacons that summon rescuers after a crash or forced landing. The devices failed to work aboard the Airbus, and it took rescuers several hours to reach the nine people who survived the crash.

## Militants Attack Enclave's Ex-Soviet Base

MOSCOW — Azerbaijani irregulars attacked the last remaining former Soviet military base in the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh, leaving two soldiers dead and two seriously wounded, a television news report said Monday.

Tass said four civilians were killed and at least 35 wounded; other reports put the total deaths at 10.

Militants continued to fire on the territory's administrative capital Monday and seized several major munitions depots near the town of Agdam, which borders on Nagorno-Karabakh.

They also abducted several army personnel and their families, Tass reported.

A Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Russia would not oppose sending UN peacekeeping forces to the area if the two sides agreed.

Armenia and Azerbaijan have called for international intervention to end four years of fighting for control of Nagorno-Karabakh, a mountainous enclave in Azerbaijan populated mainly by Armenians.

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Axel Krause, corporate editor of the IHT, was previously correspondent and bureau chief of *Business Week* in Moscow, Paris and elsewhere.

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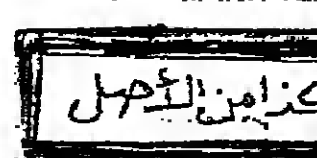
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# De Klerk to Cut Out 2d Referendum if He Wins the First

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Frederik W. de Klerk announced Monday night that a white referendum to renew his mandate for negotiating a political settlement with South Africa's black majority would be held March 17, and that if he won, he would not hold another, as promised, to approve the final outcome. He disclosed that the referendum would simply ask whether whites "support continuation of the reforms process" that he began in February 1990, "aimed at a new constitution through negotiations."

"I have to know that those who gave me a mandate in the first place are still standing by me and are authorizing me anew to go ahead," he said, referring to the 1989 general election for whites. Mr. de Klerk said he felt that the simple wording of the referendum would be sufficient for those who wished to "seek a solution, in one or another form, of partitioning South Africa into sovereign states linked to ethnic or racial diversity" to make their opposition known. He was referring to supporters of the opposition Conservative Party, which did not immediately indicate whether it would boycott the referendum. It had earlier laid down a number of preconditions for its participation.

# COURTS: Taking a One-Way Street to Russian Jails

(Continued from page 1) said, "are motivated not to support human rights, but to support the prosecution." Mary Holland of the Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights in New York said after studying the Russian system of justice, "If you get arrested there, God help you." Mr. Zolotukhin, a leader in the effort to reform the Russian system, wants to make judges and lawyers independent and more attuned to the rights of the accused. But his proposals are moving slowly, in part, he said, because prosecutors stridently oppose change.

As a result, the conviction rate is still close to 99 percent. For many Russians, this conviction rate is a source of pride, not a sign that something might be wrong with the system. It is justice being done. With the crime rate in Russia soaring, virtually every citizen has stories of local gangs or rural "mafias" that terrorize people by demanding bribes and wreaking havoc on those who do not pay.

For those charged who may be innocent, however, the system is still a one-way street to Russia's ancient and fetid penitentiary system. "The system as it existed up until now is in critical condition," said Mr. Zolotukhin. "The biggest crisis now is a crisis of personnel. In the past, judges and prosecutors had to be party members, which ensured their unconditional subservience to the central authority. The Soviet court system was a rather perfect product of a totalitarian system."

It was formed, he said, so that the party apparatus could have unlimited power. To bring more independence to legal authorities — especially judges, juries and lawyers — Mr. Zolotukhin wants some judges to be appointed to lifetime terms and others to be elected. "Of course, we will have to train new judges, and few of the judges who work today

approval, through referendums, on whatever settlement he finally reached in the talks.

"We will not say yes to a suicide plan," he said. "There must be effective protection against domination in whatever form."

If the final constitution negotiated was "substantially different" from that envisaged by his National Party, then there might be a need for another referendum, he said.

Mr. de Klerk also made it clear that he would regard a simple majority sufficient to proceed with the negotiations and strike a deal.

Even if he lost and resigned, as he confirmed he would, he said that he and his party would remain on the scene to contest a new general election.

He defended holding a whites-only referendum by saying it was clear that the vast majority of blacks, Indians and those of mixed race supported the peace process.

Meanwhile, the African National Congress unveiled its proposals for a transition period, including a short-term interim government, that raised hope for an early agreement with the National Party.

The ANC offered a number of concessions that virtually assured the party a major role in a transitional period that could last six or seven years. Mr. de Klerk and his strategists have been maneuvering for such a position and has suggested a 10-year transitional period.

will become lifetime judges," he said.

Salaries and status have been so low for judges that many go into other legal work. "Most of our best judges quit to become lawyers," Mr. Zolotukhin said.

But even lawyers are reluctant to the system by Western standards, and although some young lawyers are beginning to fight more for their clients — especially those who are paid about 50 rubles a day, like those in the Asminin case — others are worried about how lawyers' rights could corrupt the system.

Elena Barilnikovskaya, who is setting up a group in St. Petersburg called the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, said, "I'm not sure I want such wide rights as American lawyers have." She added: "If lawyers have broader rights during investigation, I'm afraid justice will not be served at all. Lawyers will just teach the defendants to lie. I think this is a Russian problem. Here, it is no problem for us to lie, to save our life or to get free."

At present, most lawyers are poorly trained by Western standards, legal experts here said, and there are not enough attorneys to make certain each defendant gets one — whether paid by the court or by his family. There are 22,000 lawyers in Russia, and most of those pushing for legal reform predict they will need about 200,000 in the future.

Moreover, lawyers, judges and prosecutors have an added job in this era — to find out what the law is at the time of the trial. It is often a political job as much as a legal one. For example, as the Russian government began trying to decide what to do about Soviet laws that meted out the death penalty, most judges and prosecutors stopped handing out such verdicts, especially for "economic crimes." In Moscow's criminal court, for example,

# Israelis Penalize Gaza Suspects' Families to Force Surrender

By Joel Greenberg  
New York Times Service

KHAN YUNIS, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — Ibrahim Satari used to work as a cook in Jewish-owned restaurants near Tel Aviv. Now he is unemployed, having spent much of the last eight months sitting outside the military government building on orders of the Shin Bet, Israel's internal security service.

Mr. Satari has a brother who is wanted by the security forces. Seeking his surrender, the Shin Bet for months summoned Mr. Satari and his other brothers several days a week to the military government compound, where they sat for hours, sometimes from morning to night, until they were told they could go home. They were joined by more than a dozen other men with fugitive relatives.

The punitive routine went unnoticed until it was discovered recently by reporters and an Israeli human-rights monitoring group, B'tselem, in the image, which asked the army about the case.

After its inquiry, the Sataris have been called in this month only once a week,

but they said the unpredictability of the summonses makes it impossible for them to hold jobs.

In addition, they said, they have been refused permits needed to work in Israel.

Neither a military spokesman nor officials in the prime minister's office, which is responsible for the Shin Bet, would give any information or comment on the case.

But an officer in the Gaza military government did respond to a question from B'tselem, terming the case "serious" and promising to look into it.

According to B'tselem, the daily summoning of Palestinians with fugitive relatives has occurred in other locations in the Gaza Strip, as well as in the West Bank.

"We don't know when they'll call us in next, and employers will always take someone else who can work every day," Mr. Satari said as he waited again this week outside the military compound.

The enforced idleness has impoverished the Sataris' family, but the men said they have been warned that they can go back to earning a living only if they

turn in their brother. They said they have no idea where he is or why he is wanted.

The months of waiting is something of a metaphor for the Palestinian condition in this neglected, forgotten town, where piles of garbage rot in streets filled with puddles of sewage and rain water.

And the empty hours they have passed in a makeshift shed opposite the military center are part of the abyss that Palestinians feel separates daily life here from the visions of Arab-Israeli cooperation and economic development put forward at Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Satari, who is 29, said he could not watch the recent Moscow peace conference on television because of a power failure in his ramshackle neighborhood, Hai al Amal, the Hope Quarter.

"If the Israeli delegation went to talk about peace, how come people here are treated so unjustly?" he said. "People here have to feel peace in their hearts, real peace, not just peace on TV, not just the peace of words."

Outside the military government building, the Satari brothers and other men marking time gathered in an empty

store to drink coffee made on a portable gas burner.

Some said they had been coming regularly since the summer. Others said they had been summoned almost daily for two months. They displayed written notices ordering them to report to a Shin Bet officer, code-named Abu Hamed.

One of the Satari brothers, Mahmud, 35, said his family's troubles began on June 12, when soldiers arrived at his house and began searching for his fugitive brother, who evaded the troops and slipped away.

The next day, Mr. Satari said, he and his brothers were summoned by the Shin Bet, and have been called in repeatedly ever since.

"We've been interrogated several times, soldiers have ransacked our home, and once troops came and measured the house, threatening they would blow it up," Mr. Satari said.

Several times during the four-year Palestinian uprising, the Israeli Army has demolished or bricked up the family homes of fugitives as a means of pressuring them to surrender. The wanted men,

many of them hard-core militants, are often suspected by the Israelis of violent attacks on soldiers and Palestinians, including slayings of Arabs accused of being informers.

The effect of the Satari brothers' unemployment was visible at their house, a dilapidated cinderblock warren of bare rooms that houses more than 30 people. The squalid kitchen was empty of food, except for a few scraps of pita bread in the refrigerator and a pile of bruised tomatoes on a shelf. Women boiled potatoes over a wood fire in the yard, explaining that they had no money to pay for cooking gas.

Mahmud Satari said his family had been reduced to dependence on donations from local residents and aid from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which supplies Palestinian refugees with food, including flour, oil and lentils.

Similar accounts were given by other men waiting. Fuad Jaber, 40, whose brother is wanted, said he had been summoned several times a week since August, had lost his job as a result and was now dependent on the UN agency for aid.

# LOANS: Baker Demands Freeze

(Continued from page 1)

or said. He said the United States had offered to allow completion of housing units under construction on Jan. 1, 1992, but with a penalty reducing the guarantees by any amount spent on completing those units.

If it determines that new settlement work is going on after the guarantees go forward, "the United States should have the right to end, terminate, suspend any provision

for absorption assistance at that point," he said.

But the United States probably would not seek to reclaim money already lent as a result of earlier guarantees, he added.

Testifying to a House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Baker clashed angrily with Representative Lawrence J. Smith, a Florida Democrat and a leading supporter of Israel in Congress.

Pressed by Mr. Smith to explain how he could adopt such a policy while Middle East talks were under way and still claim to be an honest broker, Mr. Baker replied: "Nobody else is asking us for 10 billion in addition to three to four billion dollars that we give every year with no strings attached."

(Reuters, AP)

# Shamir's Accusation

Chris Hedges of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Mr. Shamir accused the United States of adopting the Arab line on Jewish settlements in the occupied territories and vowed that no Israeli government would back down from the ambitious building program begun by his government.

But his defiant stance, taken in the face of the Bush administration's request to freeze building activity, was closely followed by an announcement by Housing Minister Ariel Sharon that appeared to stake out an opening position in advance of a possible compromise with the Bush administration.

Mr. Sharon said that the government had started 22,000 housing units for Jewish settlers in the occupied territories since 1990. The number is the highest released by the government.

The decision by Mr. Sharon to release the figure of 22,000, which many consider inflated, may be the first step in an effort to reach a solution to the impasse, political analysts said. The figure would allow Israel to push through a substantial number of construction sites and receive the loan while at the same time allowing the Bush administration to set a ceiling on the number of new settlements.

The freezing of settlements has been a key demand of the Arabs currently participating in the U.S. brokered peace talks with Israel.

"This is an attempt to raise the threshold in order to reach a compromise later," said Dr. Gabi Sheffer, a political scientist at Hebrew University. "They are upping the number in order to come down at a later stage."



Mr. Baker telling House members the conditions under which Israel would get loan guarantees.

# CHINA: Capitalist Breeze

(Continued from page 1)

June 1989 crackdown on the Tiananmen democracy movement. The crackdown, in which the army killed hundreds of protesters and wounded thousands more, was accompanied by the rise of hard-line leaders who installed their lieutenants as editors of the major newspapers.

The People's Daily article appeared two days before the U.S. Senate is scheduled to vote on renewing most-favored-nation trade status for China. The Bush administration is urging the Senate to renew the favorable tariff treatment on Tuesday, continuing President George Bush's policy of trying to change China's behavior on human rights, arms sales to the Third World and other issues by contact rather than by confrontation and punishment.

While there is no evidence of any major change by China on human rights, on economic topics there is no doubt that a switch has taken place.

The People's Daily article called for tolerating a measure of capitalism in the Chinese economy, and gave a ringing endorsement of stock markets and other practices associated with the West.

Mr. Deng began the new drive for reform with a trip last month to the southern Chinese special economic zone of Shenzhen. He called for more rapid change and went out of his way to praise Shenzhen, which is a symbol of economic experimentation and has shown spectacular increases in prosperity but also in prostitution and drug abuse.

The tide shifted apparently in part because Mr. Deng and other leaders determined that the best way for China to avoid the fate of the Soviet Union is to make people richer, and in part because other octogenarians who take a harder line are too feeble to fight back.

The fact that the article was published on a Sunday — when almost no one reads the newspaper, which is delivered to offices and factories rather than homes — suggests that a Politburo member may have ordered the top editors to publish it but that they did their best to ensure that as few readers as possible would notice it.

The recent commentaries have been short of specifics, but the tone is important because many officials at every level are what the Chinese call *feng pai* — weather-vanes. In other words, they watch for hints of prevailing political winds before taking any action.

# EC Again Delays on Macedonia

Citing a 'Kidnapped' Name, Greece Blocks Recognition

By Marlise Simons  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Bowing to Greek pressure, the European Community has once again postponed recognizing the independence of Macedonia, but has left open the possibility of doing so in the coming months.

Greece has strongly opposed recognition of the southern Yugoslav republic on its borders as long as it uses a name that Athens sees as being historically Greek.

Athens also fears that nationalist groups next door will rekindle the violent fights of earlier this century over reuniting the fractured parts of Macedonia.

Since the 12-nation European Community, of which Greece is a member, recognized the former Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia, it has been under pressure to do so with Macedonia. But at three sessions of the Community foreign ministers, Greece has managed to block action on the issue.

Officials in several capitals said Monday that they were still hoping to reach a common position and that Paris and Bonn appeared particularly anxious to avoid a public rift of the kind that arose earlier

this year over recognizing Croatia and Slovenia.

But if no consensus is possible, officials said, several countries are likely to ignore Greece and recognize the tiny new republic individually. So far, only Bulgaria and Turkey have recognized Macedonia.

"It's a delicate situation for the Community," said a German official. "We recognize the sensitivities of Greece, but sooner or later we need a decision."

West European officials are also debating whether Macedonia should get a share of the United Nations peacekeeping forces that are about to be sent to Yugoslavia.

A UN spokesman said Monday that an advance party of about 250 officers from a 14,000-man UN peacekeeping force would be deployed within two weeks, after senior commanders have been briefed. Reuters reported from New York.

But because of efforts to reduce its estimated annual budget of nearly \$635 million, it will not be fully deployed until the advance party helps prepare a report on what facilities and services can be

obtained locally without cost. The spokesman said the UN was still consulting with potential troop-contributing countries.

Federal troops have largely withdrawn from Macedonia and there has been no fighting in the southern territory whose two million people are a mixture of ethnic Albanians, Gypsies, Turks, Slavs and Vlachs.

United Nations troops should be sent there protectively, said the German official. "We cannot exclude military action by Serbia," he said.

Over the past several weeks, Macedonian officials have pleaded for recognition in various European and North American capitals, arguing that it was vital to affirm their borders and to get access to foreign protection and economic aid.

They have refused renewed requests by Serbia and Montenegro to join them in a new and smaller Yugoslav republic.

The geographical region of Macedonia was carved up among Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece in 1913.

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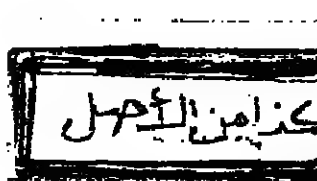
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# A Pact, and Doubts, on Aristide's Return

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Haiti's exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and leaders of the country's legislature have signed an agreement paving the way for a restoration of democracy and his return as president.

For the agreement to take effect, it must be ratified by the Haitian legislature. The accord sets no timetable.

The sudden breakthrough in a

five-month political impasse was achieved in part because of Father Aristide's willingness to make crucial concessions on the conciliatory treatment of the military, which overthrew him Sept. 30.

But no members of the military were present at the talks, casting doubt about whether the agreement would be carried out.

The agreement, reached Sunday after three days of negotiations at the headquarters of the Organization of American States, accepts

Father Aristide's choice of prime minister, René Théodore, and specifies that the two high offices will operate separately under the constitution.

This condition is apparently intended to assuage fears of those who thought that Father Aristide, a Catholic priest who gained popularity among the poor, had shown a tendency to accumulate too much government power for himself in a deeply divided society.

The economic embargo imposed

on Haiti by the organization and its member states is to be lifted upon ratification of the agreement.

The agreement specifically ruled out intervention by foreign forces, which all Haitians oppose. The threat of an international police or peacekeeping force, which regional nations had begun to suggest as a last resort to break the crisis, may have played a role in bringing the Haitians to the table.

The agreement, which awaits a decision on ratification by the full Haitian Parliament in Port-au-Prince, does not mention the fate of the army chief, General Raoul Cédras.

But officials at the organization said that it was understood that Father Aristide had conceded that the general could remain in place for the time being. Until this weekend, Father Aristide had demanded the removal and arrest or banishment of General Cédras.

The agreement goes further to reassure the military by recognizing the need for a general amnesty. There are known to be fears in the military that the populist Lavalas political movement may turn mobs on troops if and when he is restored to the presidency.

Under the agreement, however, the army and the police are to be separated, and both institutions reorganized and professionalized.

The agreement, the groundwork for which was negotiated by an OAS team led by a former Colombian foreign minister, Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, was signed by Father Aristide, the president of the Haitian Senate, Dejan Belizaire, and the leader of the Chamber of Deputies, Alexandre Médard.

If this agreement holds, it will mark a milestone in the history of the hemisphere, and would also justify the decision of the Bush administration to allow the OAS to take the lead in solving the Haitian crisis without overt American interference.



OUT OF THE VALLEY OF TEARS — A soldier watching Guineans in Conakry on Monday as they awaited Pope John Paul II, who praised the nation's moves toward freedom after the brutal dictatorship that caused what the pontiff called a "valley of tears."

# Voting 8-1, Justices Refuse to Halt Forced Return of Haitian Refugees

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court refused Monday to stop the government's forced return of Haitian refugees to their homeland.

The justices, by a vote of 8 to 1, rejected a formal appeal challenging the repatriation of more than 15,000 Haitians. The court also turned down an emergency request aimed at halting all repatriations now.

Justice Harry A. Blackmun voted to grant full review to the Haitians' appeal.

"If indeed the Haitians are to be returned to an uncertain future in their strife-torn homeland, that ruling should come from this court after full and careful consideration of the merits of their claims," he said.

Justice Clarence Thomas voted to reject the appeal, but said he was "deeply concerned" over allegations of Haitian persecution.

"This matter must be addressed by the political branches," Justice Thomas wrote, "for our role is limited to matters of law."

Boatloads of Haitians have fled their country for the United States since a military coup in September toppled the democratically elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Thousands of refugees seized at sea by the Coast Guard are being held at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Thousands more already have been returned since the Supreme Court voted Jan. 31 to allow repatriation to resume.

In other action, the court:

- Refused to order a Japanese company to give up its ownership of a major American motion picture distributor. The court, without comment, rejected arguments by a group of citizens who said the \$6.2 billion acquisition of MCA Inc. by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. threatened the free flow of political information in the United States.
- Agreed to decide whether people who win a symbolic \$1 in damages for a violation of their civil rights may force their opponents to pay their legal fees. The justices said they would address the issue in a case stemming from the 1973 closing of a school for troubled teens in Texas.
- Let stand a ruling that said a state may force inmates in mental institutions to work without pay. The court, without comment, rejected an appeal by Indiana mental patients who said such uncompensated labor amounted to slavery. They are seeking reinstatement of a \$14 million award for back pay.
- Rejected a U.S. appeal aimed at giving the police more power to search for illegal drugs and other contraband when motorists are stopped for traffic violations.
- Rejected an appeal by the hotel owner Leona Helmsley aimed at overturning her conviction for tax evasion and on related charges. The court let stand a ruling that Mrs. Helmsley received a fair trial.

French in Dubai War Games

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — About 1,000 French troops are holding joint military exercises here with United Arab Emirates armed forces, a French Embassy spokesman said Monday.

North Korea Denies It Is Shipping Arms to Syria

TOKYO — Pyongyang on Monday denied a report that a North Korean ship had left for Syria carrying advanced missiles.

The New York Times quoted administration officials as saying last week that a North Korean government-owned ship, the Dae Hwang Ho, had left North Korea in early February with an unknown number of missiles and related equipment such as machine-tool parts.

The missiles, often referred to as Scud-Cs, are a North Korean-made, advanced version of the Soviet Scud-B with a range of about 360 miles (580 kilometers), the report said.

Pyongyang's official press agency, KCNA, monitored here, said the report was a "crazy rumour" to deliberately falsify facts "impair the prestige" of North Korea, but pressure on the country and drive a wedge between it and the United States.

"We have more than once declared that we do not produce or have we any need to produce mass-destruction weapons threatening the existence of mankind," KCNA said.

The press agency said the United States was raising a "haze and cry" over the "fiction" of the production of missiles by North Korea.

In a separate dispatch, KCNA said, "It is our consistent stand to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone."

"Having signed the nuclear safeguards accord," it said, "our republic will ratify it and bring it into effect in the shortest time and then go through an inspection with dignity at a time agreed upon with the International Atomic Energy Agency."

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# CHINA: Capitalist Breeze

(Continued from page 1)

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While there is no evidence of any change in the economic policy, it is clear that a switch is taking place.

The People's Daily article called for tolerating a measure of capitalism in the Chinese economy, and gave a glowing endorsement of stock markets and other practices associated with the West.

Mr. Deng began to see the need for reform when a tiny group of southern Chinese paid for a private stock exchange in 1985. Mr. Deng's response was to set up a number of special economic zones and to allow private companies to operate in them.

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# Panel Confronts Priests' Abuse of Minors

By Peter Steinfels  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shaken by a succession of disclosures that have led to the indictment of a parish priest and the removal of five others, the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago is undertaking an extensive inquiry into one of the most painful subjects facing the church in the United States — the sexual abuse of minors by priests.

A special commission appointed by Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, archbishop of Chicago, is re-examining decades of accusations against these and other priests amid evidence that the church's safeguards against abuse are insufficient despite strengthening in recent years.

The panel of three, including a judge and a social services official from outside the church bureaucracy, were expected to complete their report in the spring.

Nobody knows the extent of sexual abuse of minors by priests, in Chicago or elsewhere. Experts agree that the offenders make up a tiny fraction of the nation's 53,000 priests and that the overall numbers are probably no higher than in other professions where men work closely with children and adolescents.

Until the mid-1980s, complaints of sexual abuse seldom received any public airing. The church's internal organization, where decisions are often made behind closed doors, enabled officials to brush aside accusations of sexual abuse out of naivete or fear of publicity.

In the past, accused priests were frequently recycled to assignments without warning to their own parishes. Complaining victims and their parents were often treated by church officials as potential legal adversaries rather than pastoral responsibilities.

The reality of child sexual abuse has hit home to many church officials around the nation, often in the form of devastating lawsuits and angry parishioners. Bishops have been revising what they acknowledge were naive assumptions about clerical child molesters and defensive attitudes toward their accusers.

Today, virtually all dioceses have adopted new policies to weed out abusers and extend help to victims and their families.

"My sense is that the church is really struggling in good conscience to solve this problem," said Dr. Fred S. Berlin, the director of the Sexual Disorders Clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, which has evaluated and treated offending priests.

Where a few decades ago, "society in general did not have an appreciation of the serious nature of these problems," he said, today the church "has evolved in its understanding, just as society has."

But events in Chicago have raised questions about how far-reaching that evolution has been. The archdiocese has long been viewed as a center of innovation in the American church. Strict policies about sexual abuse were thought to be already in place.

So disclosures last October at St. Odile's parish in Berwyn, outside Chicago, set off a series of events that left Cardinal Bernardin, a leader in the liberal wing of the hierarchy, abashed and may have a national effect on how the church approaches the issue.

Parishioners at St. Odile's learned that the Reverend Robert E. Mayer, who had quietly left the parish in July, had been accused of sexual misconduct with a man of 20. Then the parents of a girl of 14, an eighth grader at the parish school, said Father Mayer had molested her as well, charges on which the Chicago priest was eventually indicted. Last month, he pleaded not guilty and now faces trial.

The congregation also discovered that Father Mayer had been assigned to St. Odile's, and to other parishes before that, despite a lawsuit for sexual misconduct brought against him in 1982.

Other accusations were made against the priest in following years, and the archdiocese had ordered him not to be alone with anyone younger than 21. The condition was unenforceable in practice, however.

The trauma at St. Odile's resulted in a public apology from Cardinal Bernardin to the parish. The cardinal also issued a letter to be read in all parishes acknowledging "mistakes, for which I am deeply sorry" and announcing the new commission.

The commission, consisting of a judge of the Chicago Juvenile Court and a past adviser to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services along with an auxiliary bishop, was mandated to re-examine all archdiocesan procedures for dealing with sexual abuse.

To make sure that no priests who could be a risk to children remain in parish posts, the panel has reviewed accusations going back 35 years. As a result, four priests were abruptly ordered to leave their parishes.

Jason Berry, a New Orleans journalist who has examined many court records in preparing a book, estimated that 400 priests have faced criminal charges or civil charges over the last decade.

Mr. Berry said the church has paid \$400 million in legal fees, treatment costs for priests and victims, and damages, not including the sums paid by insurance policies.

Mark E. Chopko, general counsel for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, calls these figures "grossly exaggerated." The fact that a single offender typically has many victims makes the extent of the problem more difficult to estimate.

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- 38 German

42 Artist Edouard

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Bahamas	078-11-0014	Denmark	8001-0877	Indonesia	00-807-18	Malaysia	1800-0011	San Marino	172-1877	Vietnam City	172-1877
Bermuda	1-800-628-0877	El Salvador	1800-1-0824	Israel	177-102-2727	Mexico	1800-25-2021	Singapore	800-0877	Vietnam-English	800-1141-0
Brazil	000-8018	Finland	1800-1-0824	Italy	172-1877	Netherlands	08-122-8118	Spain	900-88-0013	Vietnam-Spanish	800-1411-1
Canada	1-800-877-8000	France	0130-0013	Japan (KOD)	0039-181	New Zealand	000-899	Sweden	020-789-011		
Chile	000-817	Germany	188	Japan (IDD)	0086-55-877	Norway	050-12-877	Switzerland	166-0777		
Colombia-English	800-15-0110	Guatemala	188	Thailand	0066-55-877	Peru	188	Taiwan	0086-14-0877		



INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

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### Give North Korea Time

The Bush administration's sound strategy of coaxing North Korea to give up its nuclear ambitions seems to be succeeding. Alarmist voices in Seoul and Washington claim that Pyongyang is still juggling, but they would do better to keep cool for now in the expectation that North Korea will soon open its nuclear sites to inspection. At the same time, the Bush administration is right to register displeasure over Pyongyang's delivery of Scud missiles to Syria. While such sales violate no commitments by North Korea, they irresponsibly increase risks in the Middle East.

Energy Agency, which it says will be ratified in the shortest possible time. It has submitted its list of facilities to be opened for inspection, including the reprocessing plant at Yongbyon. Its talks with Seoul on a Joint Nuclear Control Commission to conduct mutual inspections are moving ahead. Yet sources in Seoul, opposed to accommodation with the North, are voicing suspicions. So are some in the U.S. intelligence community. And these voices are being amplified by chest-pounding Democrats eager to show how tough they can be on arms proliferators. If Pyongyang's progress should slow, tough measures could be justified. But for now, the gentler gamester is the soonest winner.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Tasks for the Veterans

Large cuts in the U.S. defense budget threaten to dump hundreds of thousands of demobilized veterans on a soft job market, raising fears of social and economic distress. But creative ideas now circulating in Washington could turn that potential problem into a rewarding opportunity. Defense Department officials recently predicted the discharge of a million military and civilian personnel by 1996. Yet the United States has produced only 20,000 new jobs in the last three years. Even a recovering economy may find it hard to absorb the human military surplus.

city high schools. And former military instructors have the math and science expertise necessary to educate a competitive work force. The large proportion of blacks and Hispanics now in the ranks constitute an invaluable pool of role models. Senator Sam Nunn also sees the potential. He believes that those with the most to offer may now be approaching the end of 20-year military careers. He suggests an early retirement program that would offer partial pension payments after 15 years of service, with an increase earned for post-military employment in education, health care, law enforcement and other "critical" work. Washington would also provide retraining for such employment.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### A Feeble Energy Bill

Energy is a subject on which the American political system finds it excruciatingly difficult to legislate. When a bill emerges, it is freighted with layer after layer of compromise among all the economic, regional and ideological interests that it touches. That is certainly true of the energy bill that, after months of struggle, the Senate has now passed. The vote was 94 to 4, meaning that there was a little in it for nearly everyone but not enough to change very much very fast.

ervation in the United States during the past two decades. But to push up prices would require taxes, and the White House's adamant hostility rules out that idea. That is why the administration now finds itself giving a warm welcome, oddly, to a bill that relies entirely on regulation — which, in principle, it also opposes — to push fleet operators toward alternative fuels and to require higher efficiencies for light bulbs and a wide range of electrical equipment.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Are Implants Worth It?

In the last 30 years at least a million American women have undergone breast implant surgery. The figure is exact, but then so is everything known or suspected about the procedure. In fact, the most important information arrived at during last week's Food and Drug Administration hearings on silicone implants was how little information there is. Which means that not one of those women made a truly informed decision.

gery as vital to their recovery. That it is important to other women, too, is obvious. Even so, implanting silicone sacs to bolster breasts is a far more invasive and risky procedure (for some women at least) than transplanting hair plugs into men to forestall baldness — how risky, women are only beginning to discover.

—FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

### Other Comment

**Yet the Talks Go On**  
The start of a new round of Middle East talks in Washington makes it clear that the parties involved take the "peace process" more seriously than many people believe.

The Syrians and the Lebanese want to participate in the meeting. The disputed Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon has brought little public protest from the Arabs and has not led to a breakup of the talks. Israel, already in the midst of an electoral campaign, has not asked for the talks to be postponed. Of course, obstacles also remain.

—FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

## Give Top Priority to Preserving Democracy in Russia

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON — When facts change dramatically, policy must change proportionately if it is to be relevant and useful. For more than four decades, U.S. foreign policy was dominated by the fact of a powerful, expansionist Soviet Union. Containing its expansion was the central goal and the most important activity of U.S. policy from Harry Truman through Ronald Reagan.

By Jeane Kirkpatrick  
inclusive security arrangements. Each of these is a terrible mistake.

It is not enough for the United States and the West to reduce armed forces, make verifiable weapons reductions, cut their defense budgets or assist in dismantling the nuclear arsenals of the former Soviet Union. It is critically important that they make room for Russia and the other democracies in Western institutions, the borders and functions of which still tend to reflect the Cold War.

**It is critically important to make room for Russia and the other new democracies in Western institutions, whose borders and functions still tend to reflect the Cold War.**

declaring Russia an ally and friend, proposing cooperation, asking for help, leading an authentic democratic revolution.

So much good news is not easy to accept. Western governments have not been as quick or generous as they should be in providing new international arrangements to support the new democracies.

Preserving democracy in Russia should now be the central goal and top priority of American foreign policy. Preserving and strengthening the institutions of freedom in Eastern Europe are as important today as preserving Western European democracies was in 1947.

Yet no Western response comparable to the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, NATO or the Common Market has been forthcoming. The problem is acute. And there is every reason to believe that time may be short.

model of development and the CIA grossly overestimated the strength of the Soviet economy, the reality was very different. For all but a top elite, widespread poverty, primitive living conditions in many places and desperately inadequate medical facilities were the consequence of decades of neglect of civilian needs in favor of the military-industrial sector.

Today some "experts" write as if department stores without goods, meat markets without meat and hospitals without ambulances or sterile syringes were the consequence of Boris Yeltsin's economic policies and the difficulties of transition from socialism. In fact, these hardships are the end products of the socialist institutions now being dismantled.

Although we know a great deal about economic growth and development, the world knows little about transforming centralized socialist economies into economies that operate on the principles of the market. So strong was the Marxist myth of unilinear develop-

ment of history from capitalism to socialism that the possibility of transforming command into market economies was barely considered. (The principal exception was Hernando de Soto's brilliant book, "The Other Path.")

Given time and desperately needed help, the countries of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will find their way to economic growth and prosperity. But how much time and freedom will they have before impatient authoritarians cut short democratic experiments? This question is especially acute for Russia, which remains — let us never forget — a major military power.

No authoritarian could quickly restore the size and power of the Soviet state. But an expansionist Russia could threaten a destruction of the new republics and destroy their peace. And restoration of a dictatorship in Russia could once again deprive the Russian people of self-government, and diminish the force and conviction of the idea of democracy.

There was perhaps too much concern in Western capitals about the survival in power of Mikhail Gorbachev, even after a democratic transition seemed assured. There is certainly too little concern about the survival in power of Russia's first elected president.



I don't know, I'm a stranger here myself.

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## The Tube Makes Presidential Candidates Look Unpresidential

By Christopher Lasch

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Exposure to the televised debates among presidential candidates, with which Americans are once again besieged, prompts the thought that anyone who takes part in this degrading ritual ought to be automatically excluded from consideration.

The Democratic candidates, in particular, make a sorry showing in this format — not necessarily because they lack qualifications for high office but because the format itself enables the media to dictate the terms of discussion.

The usual complaint about the mass media is that they traffic in images instead of issues. Their fascination with Bill Clinton's love life has been only the latest instance of a journalism of reckless exposure that serves no purpose except to strengthen the media's self-assigned status as arbiters of morality and character.

But yellow journalism is an old story, and plenty of responsible journalists, even on television, condemn sen-

nationalism and try to promote a serious examination of the issues. What is troubling is precisely what happens when television becomes serious. The results are more deeply deplorable, in their way, than more obvious forms of character assassination.

Even when it is conducted with the best intentions, journalistic interrogation of political candidates tends to magnify the importance of journalists and diminish that of candidates. Journalists present the issues and press the candidates for prompt, specific answers to questions, reserving the right to interrupt and to cut the candidates short whenever they appear to stray from the prescribed topic.

To prepare for this ordeal, candidates rely on advisers to stuff them full of facts and figures, quotable slogans and anything else that will convey the impression of wide-ranging, inflexible competence. Only ideas are missing from their arsenal, understandably

enough in view of television's aversion to consecutive thought.

Faced not only with journalists ready to pounce on the slightest equivocation but also with the cold, relentless scrutiny of the camera, politicians know that everything depends on the management of visual impressions. They must radiate confidence and decisiveness and never appear to be at a loss for words. The nature of the occasion requires them to exaggerate the reach and effectiveness of public policy, to give the impression that the right programs and the right leadership can meet every challenge facing the country.

But, more than programs and policies, the country needs a new vision of the good life, one that rejects the equation of success with the "life-styles of the rich and famous." That new vision is unlikely to take shape as long as televised debate remains the principal form of political communication.

candidate with the courage to abstain from "debates" organized by the media would automatically distinguish himself from the others and command a good deal of public respect.

Candidates should insist on directly debating each other instead of responding to questions put to them by journalists and publicists. Their passivity and subservience lower them in the eyes of the voter. They need to recover their self-respect by challenging the media's status as arbiters of public discussion.

A refusal to play by the media's rules would make people aware of the vast, illegitimate influence the mass media have come to exercise in American politics. It would also provide the one index of character that voters could recognize and applaud.

The writer, professor of history at the University of Rochester, is author of "The True and Only Heaven: Progress and Its Critics." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Military Readiness: Watch the American Yo-Yo Drop Again

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — When The New York Times broke a leaked story on Feb. 17 which headlined "Pentagon Imagines New Enemies to Fight in Post-Cold War Era," it took the unusual step of revealing the purposes of the leak. It said it had obtained 70 pages of Pentagon planning documents, outlining seven imaginative "scenarios" of future conflict, from an official "who wished to call attention to . . . vigorous attempts within the military establishment to invent a menu of alarming war scenarios that can be used . . . to prevent further reductions in forces or cancellations of new weapons systems."

war of liberation to rescue Lithuania from "an expansionist authoritarian government" in Russia. Designating that Baltic state a U.S. "vital interest" when it was not that, even in the worst days of the Cold War, carries the hypothetical to far extremes.

military capacity was indiscriminately slashed. "From 1919 on," writes Richard M. Ketchum in "The Borrowed Time," the U.S. Army "had become the government's unwanted stepchild." General George C. Marshall, on becoming army chief of staff just before World War II, noted ruefully that by 1939 the "continuous parade of appropriations had reduced the army to the status of a third-rate power." Specifically, with 174,000 men it ranked 19th in the world, behind Portugal and Bulgaria, though when considered as a percentage of the population under arms it was 45th.

That was only months before Pearl Harbor. The state of equipment matched sunken manpower levels. As Adolf Hitler's panzer divisions ravaged Europe, U.S. recruits drilled with broomsicks in Louisiana.

years invaded South Korea in June 1950, General Douglas MacArthur had no troops to muster except a thin line of unseasoned, and untested occupation forces from Japan.

It should not be necessary. Why cannot Americans engage in rational, measured planning for a military establishment appropriate to the needs of a major world power? Why must military spending oscillate wildly between the waste and excess of the Reagan years and equally crazy parsimony that may, once again, make the United States a military Bulgaria? Will America reduce itself, militarily, to the world just in time for the next crisis?

## 'Environmentalism Is the New Paganism,' They Say. 'It is Evil.'

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — Two powerful opposing forces are on a collision course in America. When the dust settles, the meaning of private property and government's ability to promote the common welfare through regulations of just about any type, from local zoning to public health, could be radically redefined.

**But there are no boundaries able to stop air, water and soil.**

President Ronald Reagan's solicitor general, Charles Fried, this group "had a specific, aggressive and, it seemed to me, quite radical project in mind: to use the takings clause of the Fifth Amendment as a severe brake upon federal and state regulation."

In many decisions, however, the Supreme Court concluded that a regulation is not a taking if it serves a recognized governmental purpose. More recently, recognizing the legitimate interests on both sides of such conflicts, the court warned that "if regulation goes too far it will be recognized as a taking."

The Meese group, some of them extreme libertarians, wanted the line tightly drawn to cover any regulation affecting the economic value of private property. That would cover nearly all government actions, since just about any regulation — related to health, safety, environment, labor, civil rights, housing codes, land use, you name it — could reduce the value of some land or business.

Government would either have to pull back or pay compensation. As Mr. Fried explains, the expectation was that it would be forced to do the former.

The policy was formally endorsed in a 1983 executive order and, more important, in the inclinations of a steadily more conservative judiciary filled by Reagan and Bush appointees.

The force rolling in from the other direction stems from science rather than law. It is the new notion that individuals or nations do on their own property affects the economic well-being and even the physical survival of others. Pollution is the obvious case. A Pennsylvania farmer's choice of how much fertilizer and pesticide to use can determine the livelihood of a Virginia fisherman. An American's refrigerator can cause a New Zealander's skin cancer. A European's energy use could mean the disappearance of a Pacific island nation from rising sea level.

Soil also moves. Trees cut on steep slopes can, and regularly do, cost lives from flooding far downstream. An individual can affect others even without producing a product that leaves his property. Filling in a wetland can cause drought, flooding or toxicification in the next county, state or country. Altering habitat can cause species extinction, depriving others of

taking of the coal company's property? They forget, too, that ultimately Senator Symms' law would require large tax increases to pay compensation for regulations that the public would not relinquish.

The Supreme Court, eager to curb regulation, will soon get up to the act. It must try to come up with workable criteria to distinguish a taking from valid regulation. The decision, this summer, will likely be only a small step on what promises to be a long and painful passage.

Where the takings movement hopes to raise the walls around private property, fencing off governmental intrusion, environmental reality demolishes the walls. There are no boundaries able to stop air, water and soil, and none therefore that can separate private from public welfare. Like it or not, ecological, geological and meteorological forces are tying us ever more tightly together. We can resist, but we can't win.

Rot Arnold, one of the movement's leaders, explains: "Environmentalism is the new paganism. It is evil. And we intend to destroy it. We will not allow our right to own property and use nature's resources for the benefit of mankind to be stripped from us by a bunch of eco-fascists . . . If property rights are lost, our liberty is lost. No one should be allowed to tell a man what he can and cannot do on his land."

The movement is pressing its agenda by filing case after case claiming compensation for government actions to clean up toxics, conserve wilderness, protect wetlands and even manage grazing on public lands. In Congress, retiring Senator Steven Symms, an Idaho Republican, hopes to make his swan song the passage of a bill that would turn the Reagan executive order into law.

to raise the walls around private property, fencing off governmental intrusion, environmental reality demolishes the walls. There are no boundaries able to stop air, water and soil, and none therefore that can separate private from public welfare. Like it or not, ecological, geological and meteorological forces are tying us ever more tightly together. We can resist, but we can't win.

The writer, vice president of World Resources Institute, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1892: Power of Radicals

PARIS — M. Rouvier, the favored candidate of the Moderate Republic, is inclined to abandon the task of forming a Cabinet. When men of moderate opinions refuse to take office in a Ministry from which the radical element is absent, it must be acknowledged that the Radical Party in France plays a much more important role than even the Radicals were aware of. Mr. Carnot is now in a difficult position. He will have to govern with men whose ideas are notoriously the opposite of his own.

Government declared its readiness to accede to this request, though it said it was impossible to guarantee absolute security. Seven Dutch ships resolved to take advantage of the opportunity offered them by Germany, and left port together on Feb. 22. At five o'clock in the afternoon all these merchant vessels were torpedoed.

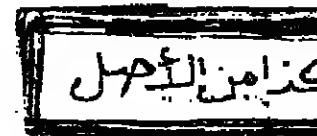
#### 1942: Feverish Retreat

MANDALAY, Burma — [From our New York edition:] Rangoon was semi-deserted tonight [Feb. 24], and the American military mission in the city worked feverishly to get up thousands of tons of war supplies destined for China, while the British were reportedly applying the torch to all unmovable military stores. Abandonment of the Burmese capital was under way as the imperial defenders withdrew to the west bank of the Sittoung River after the Japanese stormed and captured the eastern end of a bridge-head across that last natural barrier to Rangoon.

#### 1917: Dutch Ships Sunk

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Government yesterday [Feb. 23] issued this communique: "Following the German proclamation announcing unrestricted submarine warfare, the Dutch Government protested and asked the German Government to take measures to prevent any Dutch ship from being sunk. The German

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مكشوف النهر

OPINION

Welcome, Gorby, Here's How It Is

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Warner's Man of the Decade, Mikhail Gorbachev, has begun a monthly column in Italy's La Stampa that is being distributed outside Europe by The New York Times Syndication Sales.

On behalf of Russ, Flora, Scotty, Abe, Anna, Tony, Les and all the Op-Ed gang: Welcome, Gorby!

I have not yet read your first effort, but presume it to be safe, statesmanlike and dull. Don't be discouraged; every rookie pundit starts out that way. Here are a few tips to attract and hold readers:

1. Write as if you were not plotting to get back in power.

This will free up your thinking and enliven your copy. Readers are interested in real people, not bloodless concepts.

2. Pick a columnist you like to read and emulate that style.

Tolstoy would make a terrible columnist. Dostoyevsky a good one. Karl Marx, writing for The New York Tribune in

1862 during our abortive coup, was both opinionated and prescient. Henry Kissinger and Jean Kirkpatrick triumphed over their get-back-in-power problem; Jean even got the bang of brevity.

3. Slip in a little news to trap the unwary editor.

You get around and hear things; train yourself to spill them in your column, though never in the lead. Drop in advance information or informed speculation as if you assumed everybody knew it; force readers to dig for newsy nuggets.

Example: Flora Lewis observed in passing the other day that Yuri Vorontsov, one of your old hands, was expected to become Russia's foreign minister.

You know what that would mean: Yeltsin's young right-hand man, Andrei Kozirev — the man he sent to Paris during the coup to be ready to set up a Russian government-in-exile — would be ousted as apparitionism made a comeback. Tell us what you hear.

4. Spice up your copy with personal anecdotes that help make a point.

Say you're writing about the need for strong leadership. Remember the time Boris Pugo came into your office to tell you he planned to kill a few Latvian border guards to teach the Baltic republics a lesson? Tell us if you said: "Boris, you're a Latvian yourself — who am I to tell you not to shoot a few? But this meeting never happened; I'll claim not to have known beforehand."

Such inside stuff is catnip to readers.

5. Prove your independence as a pundit by popping previous political pals. (Lay off alliteration, though; it doesn't translate.) Here's the kind of circulation-builder I have in mind:

Your great friend, the man you sent to Baghdad to make a deal with Saddam Hussein in charge of espionage for Russia. You know what that would mean: Yeltsin's young right-hand man, Andrei Kozirev — the man he sent to Paris during the coup to be ready to set up a Russian government-in-exile — would be ousted as apparitionism made a comeback. Tell us what you hear.

6. Put current events in perspective by revealing inside background.

It is no news that Rutskoi is seeking to enlist Red Army marshals to support a move on Yeltsin's government. But you could illuminate the speculation by telling of your Dec. 10 pitch to the defense chiefs to back your resistance to the breakup of the Soviet Union.

7. Get ahead of the trends; show Yeltsin & Co. how to deal with dissidents.

Remind the leadership how you handled Andrei Sakharov when he rose in the Supreme Soviet to ask for army reduction and an end to the Communist Party's power monopoly.

"Finish up, Andrei Dmitrievich," you told him sharply. "Take away your speech... Sit down." As he tried to continue, you cut off his microphone. He died two days later.

You, Mikhail Sergeevich, know how to deal with opposition. Use your new form as a journalist to give democratic government the benefit of your experience.

For concern. Perhaps Mr. Merritt should have added a fourth idea: Get rid of the central bureaucracy altogether.

DAVID LASCELLES, London.

More to the Silicone Debate

Regarding the report "Silicone Implants: U.S. Urges a Carb" (Jan. 7):

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration's moratorium on silicone gel-filled breast implants has sparked vehement objections in many countries.

I was glad to see that Mr. Merritt, who has long propagated the myth of the benevolent EC Commission, has finally seen sense.

The EC Commission has strayed far beyond its role of promoter of the single market to the point where it interferes in the minutiae of Europeans' daily lives.

The fact that we Europeans, as taxpayers, are powerless to control the commission should give us great cause

Putting Poor Women on the Map

By Idriss Jazairy

ROME — Some would say that most of the world's women have never had it so good. However, prejudices they remain by tradition and prejudice, women live in a far different world from that of their mothers.

control over productive resources than women do. Above all, women's access to land is severely constrained by law and custom. And in rural economies, if one has no land, one has no assured access to the means of production.

Women badly need tools to enhance their productivity and methods to help them break out of poverty. Yet, new technology, training and credit are targeted most often to "households," steering them implicitly toward the "head" of the household, generally a man.

MEANWHILE

emancipated societies. The condition of women in rural areas of developing countries has deteriorated severely in the course of a generation.

The number of rural women living in poverty in the developing countries has increased by almost 50 percent over the past 20 years, to 565 million — 374 million of them in Asia, 130 million in Africa, 43 million in Latin America and the Caribbean and 18 million in the Middle East and North Africa.

This is not just the consequence of rapid population growth. The number of households headed by women has jumped sharply. While poverty among rural men has increased by 30 percent over the past 20 years, it has increased by 48 percent among women.

A study of 74 developing countries by the International Fund for Agricultural Development has found that one in five households is headed by a woman.

In addition to being mothers and housewives, Third World women are often critical contributors to the family food supply. Poor women, the evidence shows, spend a greater proportion of what they earn on food than do their husbands.

But whether a woman heads a family or not, social custom relegates her most often to a second rank. What is more, women are often ignored by these institutions, governmental and private, that supposedly work to improve rural economic production.

Why do women get such a raw deal? Because men have so much greater

The writer is president of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Governments, by failing to adequately recognize the role of women outside the home, seriously undercut their national potential. When women have been allowed to develop small businesses or agrarian projects, they have proven serious and perspicacious decision-makers. Given the right environment, encouragement and advice, they often make highly productive use of credit, technical assistance and economic opportunities.

This is why IFAD is hosting the first Women's Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women, on Tuesday and Wednesday in Geneva, under the patronage of Queen Fabiola of the Belgians. With the wives of six heads of state or government issuing the invitations, the summit conference should put this

and the royals and the fellows in three-piece suits — will take your plight to heart. They are going to consider your situation and then continue to discuss the size of their budgets, the size of their offices and their travel obligations.

They will continue to exclude from the design of anti-poverty efforts the competent professional women who are your sisters.

I know, Aminata, it is difficult to think that in the 1990s we still put more importance on whom one is married to, on celebrity and media attention, than on the pumps of the poor. But such is the way of the chiefs and the subchiefs who were not born royal.

Yes, you have seen development programs come and go; first trickle-down development, then sustainable development. Now, Aminata, we have pillow-talk development.

The writer is director of the Women and Development Program at the University of the West Indies, in Bridgetown. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Just Plain George

Regarding "The Episode: Is Bush Truly Demented?" (Opinion, Feb. 13) by William F. Buckley Jr.:

Mr. Buckley accuses Jonathan Yardley of "snobbish anti-snobbery" in taking George Bush to task for not recognizing a supermarket bar code scanner.

"What is the point," writes Mr. Buckley, "in putting on airs, pretending to do what in fact one does not (for whatever reason) incline to do?" Precisely.

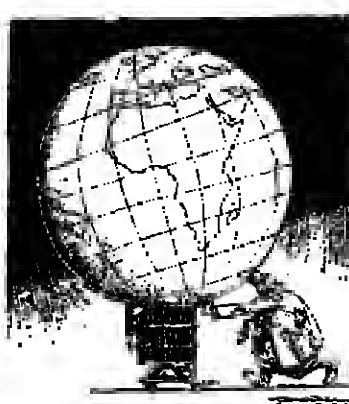
Mr. Bush's unfamiliarity with supermarkets in no way disqualifies him for the presidency. But Mr. Yardley amusingly highlights Mr. Bush's efforts to appear as "just folks," which, of course, is something that he is not, never has been and never will be.

CAROLINE AUZIER, Nimes, France.

ADD TRUMP TO THE CARD

Michael Wilton said it all for me in his Vantage Point column. "Entitled to All That He Got" (Feb. 13). And he can add Donald Trump to his "sickened by" list. If Mr. Trump really believes that lost boxing revenues are more important than Mike Tyson's going to jail for rape, then he needs urgent help.

MARGARET H. BENDER, Vienna.



International Herald Tribune.

Fear Not, Aminata, the Royals Are Nigh

By Peggy Antrobus

UN system. If Unicef can have a Summit on Children, why can't IFAD have one on rural women?

It doesn't matter, Aminata, that women are few and far between in decision-making levels at IFAD, because his chief can call upon wives of chiefs instead. Professional women are absent in policy design at the agency, so royalty can be called in instead.

No, don't worry, Aminata, the first ladies, queens, princesses and heads of agencies are not about to come inspect your pump — or your cotton plants, or your malnourished children. They will say in Geneva because the new big chief of the United Nations will be summing there as well, and he is a bigger attraction than your misery.

Sit back, Aminata, wait another 10 or 15 years for your nation to emerge from its burden of debt, from its drought and real scarcity. Sit back, confident that the real development specialists — those who have married into policy-making,



By CIAFF in Baghdad (Caf), CAV Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For Nagorno-Karabakh

Regarding "A Wary Baker Gets Azerbaijan Pludge" (Feb. 13):

Almost immediately after Secretary of State James Baker's recent visit to Baku and his quick acceptance of "the assurances given" by the Azerbaijanis that they would observe human rights in their dealings with the Armenian-dominated Nagorno-Karabakh enclave, Azerbaijani forces resume the barbaric bombardment of cities and villages in the region. Mr. Baker should have been aware of the hollowness and cynicism of the Azerbaijanis' promises.

The international press, the United Nations, human rights organizations and others continue to watch indifferently as the carnage continues.

So many commentators have been quick to fill columns about some silly utterance by a Japanese minister or the wisdom of investing in liberated Kuwait, yet they remain mute on the fate of the people of Nagorno-Karabakh. Surely everyone will shed crocodile's tears when it is too late. Shame!

A. NAZARIAN, The Hague.

What Jordan Could Do

Regarding "A Step Toward Peace" (Letters, Jan. 3) by S. El-Said:

The letter writer, from the office of the crown prince of Jordan, says that the vote to repeal the United Nations resolution that called Zionism a form of racism could have been a crucial measure to "break down psychological barriers between the sides" in the Middle East. It could have, if Jordan had voted to eliminate the absurd resolution, which King Hussein recently said was a Soviet device. Unfortunately, Jordan and the Arab states continued to adhere to the resolution after it had been abandoned by the Soviets.

Arab authorities are always eager to recommend confidence-building measures for Israel to take. Jordan might

consider a few easy ones: It could eliminate the statute under which sale of land to a Jew is a capital crime. It could cooperate with rather than resist direct telephone connection with Israel. The same could be done with postal service.

JOSEPH LERNER, Jerusalem.

Twin EC Monsters

Regarding "Rebuild the EC Commission on a New Base" (Opinion, Feb. 13) by Giles Merritt:

I was glad to see that Mr. Merritt, who has long propagated the myth of the benevolent EC Commission, has finally seen sense. The EC Commission has strayed far beyond its role of promoter of the single market to the point where it interferes in the minutiae of Europeans' daily lives.

The fact that we Europeans, as taxpayers, are powerless to control the commission should give us great cause

for concern. Perhaps Mr. Merritt should have added a fourth idea: Get rid of the central bureaucracy altogether.

DAVID LASCELLES, London.

More to the Silicone Debate

Regarding the report "Silicone Implants: U.S. Urges a Carb" (Jan. 7):

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration's moratorium on silicone gel-filled breast implants has sparked vehement objections in many countries. There are millions of women in the world with silicone breast implants, some dating to the early 1960s. The vast majority of these have never had any problems and are happy with the results.

It is my experience as a plastic surgeon that women asking for breast augmentation do not come with normal-sized breasts and want them enlarged; they come with abnormally small breasts (one or both) and want a normal

figure. It has nothing to do with sexiness. Needless to say, the same goes for reconstruction of an amputated breast.

The drawbacks and complications of silicone implants have been widely studied, and many studies are still under way. But the material is still in wide use. Joint implants in rheumatoid patients, envelopes for heart pacemakers, catheters, drains, tubes, testicular gel-filled implants, heart valves and lubricants for syringes (over the years, diabetics accumulate vast quantities of silicone) are just some examples.

It is unclear why the FDA moratorium concerns only the gel-filled breast prostheses, while problems with all other silicone implants have long been known. Doctors in general, and plastic surgeons in particular, are well aware of the possible risks, and inform their patients of them.

There is no scientific foundation for the public alarm raised in the United States about breast implants. The press release issued Jan. 7 by Dr. David

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NIMBAS advertisement for MBA studies in the Netherlands, including contact information and program details.

University of Maryland University College advertisement for a residential, four-year undergraduate program in Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany.

Schiller International University advertisement for hotel, tourism & hospitality fields, with programs in London, Switzerland, Paris, Strasbourg, and Florida (USA).

Advertisement for residential language courses in French, German, Spanish, Dutch, and English, offered by CERAN.

Boston University advertisement for master's degrees in business administration and international relations.

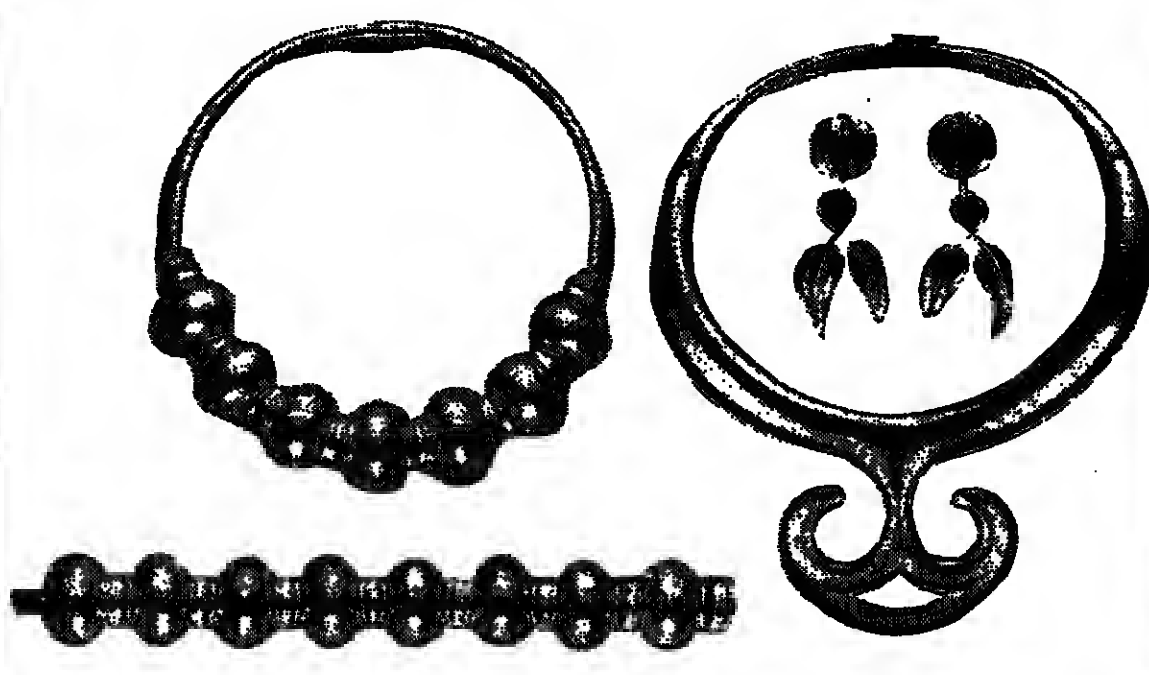
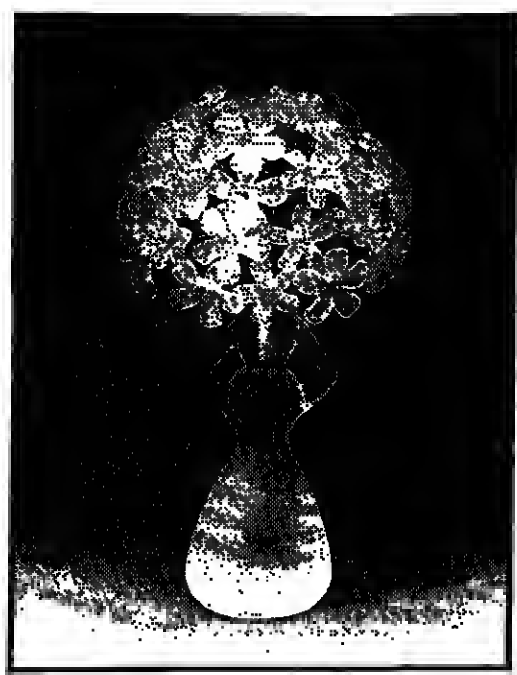
The American College advertisement for international business administration, economics, and political studies, located in Leysin, Switzerland.

Meeting Forum advertisement for mobility in Europe, featuring a forum on March 25-27, 1992 in Brussels.

Western Michigan University advertisement for career English language center for international students (CELCIS).

Institut de Français advertisement for intensive complete immersion courses in French, located in Villars-sur-Mer, France.





## Passing the Flame in the House of Lalounis

**A**THENS — A modern-day Greek drama is being played out at the foot of the hill where the Acropolis etches broken pillars against a pale blue sky.

"Can my daughters take over from me?" asks the jeweler Ilias Lalounis. "Are they ready? Are they good designers? What do you think?"

The reins are already in the hands of the four daughters of the Acropolis. At the huddle of jewelry workshops beside the house where Lalounis was born, Katerini, 32, arrives wearing gold flower earrings of her own design and with a bagful of working drawings. She is also in charge of the 11 Lalounis galleries in Greece. Maria, 27, manages the 75 artisans she has known since she was a child, controls production and also contributes creative ideas. In the United States,

Demetra, 29, runs the New York gallery and looks after Paris, Geneva and Zurich — part of an empire of 26 stores worldwide. All three are company vice presidents.

The youngest daughter, Ioanna, 24, is completing her master's degree in fine arts and museum studies — a suitable grounding since Lalounis collections of sculpted gold jewelry have been inspired by the diverse civilizations of the Turks, Celts, American Indians and Tudor England.

But, like most family businesses when the boss is supposed to be easing out, Lalounis, supported by his elegant wife, Lila, is still very much in evidence.

"It would be a crime to stop a person who has so much imagination and energy," Maria says of her father.

The four daughters were brought into the workshops as newborn babies en route from the hospital — before even crossing the threshold of their home. They have a unique understanding of the technique and craftsmanship that turns a solid gold bar first into a glistening ribbon; then into threads of varying thicknesses as they are pulled through a sizing plate; finally into a polished bracelet or a plain necklace by heating and molding.

"In each collection we try to create a new technique — that is one of the most important things," Maria says.

With slim fingers, a diamond sunk in a gold ring on one hand and

an amethyst on the other, Katerini picks out the fine threads of flaxen braid that make a flexible hand-crafted necklace. She watches an artisan select a tiny hammer from a tub of tools to mark the wings of butterfly earrings that she designed in the spirit of her father's recent pastoral collection, based on nature and the ecological inspirations of the 1990s. At lunch, both sisters

**SUZY MENKES**

simultaneously spot design potential in a slice of pineapple and acknowledge their joint inspiration with a peal of laughter.

"Maybe Maria's designs are more modern and mine are more in the traditional Lalounis style," says Katerini. "I have been working here since I was 21 and before that during the holidays. This is my life and all these people are like my family."

Her own children, Laura, 4, and Ilias, 2, play in the workshop, joining the avil chorus of hammering. "That's how it gets into your system," says Katerini. "That's how we started."

Is baptism by gold dust enough? Or is it as difficult to get the right alchemy of design and technique as it is to create the famous Lalounis warm yellow patina on the gold? That comes from a seasoned artisan brewing up a saline solution in a makeshift kitchen and using the wisdom of experience to judge how long to dip the metal.

Human qualities of judgment

and instinct are needed, too, for working the stones.

"It is very important with both the jewels and the gold to work and to stop — to give the material time to breathe," says Maria as she handles blocks of shiny black obsidian, rose quartz or lapis that are used in the collection of objets d'art, from scurrying jeweled bugs to a vase of flowers carved out of rock crystal.

In the workshop, the crafts people sit in pairs — an experienced master with an apprentice, who learns how to work the gold or to solder on granules of decoration. Learning creativity, even at your father's knee, is more complex.

"The job is difficult to teach," admits Lalounis. "It is unique in the world. Everything starts from an idea, from the design. My daughters know the administration. But they also have to combine it with their own tastes."

Lalounis has earned a place in history for absorbing other cultures — past and occasionally current — and transmitting them into objects of present-day desire. Thus, the symbolic knot of Hercules of Greek mythology becomes twisted cuff links; a Celtic cross is a modern pendant; the eternal arabesque undulates as a necklace. The originality is not in using cultural references, but in abstracting the essence, and turning it into a new design.

"I am not an artist," insists Lalounis. "I am a servant of the applied arts."

Yet Lalounis's achievement as a

creator and philosopher was recognized in 1990, when he was elected a member of France's Académie des Beaux-Arts — the only jeweler so honored. There are now plans to move the Athens workshops to a new home outside the city and to turn them and the Lalounis offices — an Art Deco landmark that still contains the original family furniture — into a museum of 4,000 Lalounis works.

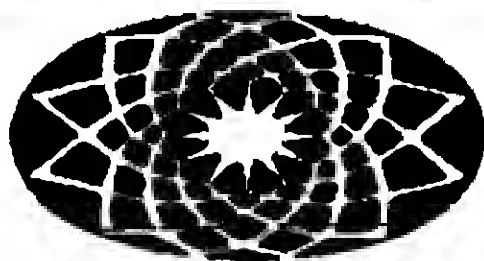
**T**HE museum is to open in 1994 with Ioanna as its curator. If at that point Lalounis, now 71, withdraws from the business, it will be possible to judge his daughters' contribution. Although Katerini is studying a book on "The Decorative Patterns of the Ancient World," her work seems mainly decorative, from the pair of earrings ("enlarged like under a microscope") to the hearts-and-flowers motifs introduced for St. Valentine's Day.

The succession question is endemic to all companies dependent on one creative spirit. It applies to many fashion houses and to beauty and cosmetics businesses.

Perhaps the Lalounis family succession is already secured. Last week, his 4-year-old granddaughter announced her intention to become a witch: in order to capture the moon, sit on its crescent and pluck the stars from the sky "to turn them into earrings."

Ilias Lalounis with eldest daughter Katerini, above. Maria, at right, wearing necklace from his Etruscan collection. Upper left, some of his jewels and objects: Vase of flowers carved from rock crystal; design taken from Etruscan bronze bracelet from third century B. C.; 22-karat gold necklace and earrings inspired by Celtic scabbard.

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Autumn/Winter 1992-93 - International Fashion Show - March 7th - 11th 1992

#### SATURDAY 7 MARCH

from 10:00 am to 12:30 pm  
 1:00 pm  
 2:30 pm  
 4:00 pm  
 5:00 pm  
 6:30 pm  
 6:30 pm  
 9:00 pm  
 9:00 pm

GIANNI VERSACE SIGNATURE  
 JOURNALISTS WELCOME LUNCHEON  
 DANIELA GERINI  
 KIM JUNGHAH  
 MARIELLA BURANI  
 EMPORIO ARMANI  
 GIORGIO ARMANI  
 EMPORIO ARMANI  
 GIORGIO ARMANI

Via Gesù, 12  
 FIERA MILANO  
 FIERA MILANO  
 FIERA MILANO  
 Via Turati, 34  
 Via Borgonuovo, 21  
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12:30 pm  
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 7:00 pm  
 from 3:00pm to 7:30 pm.

MILA SCHON  
 SALVATORE FERRAGAMO  
 ANNA MOLINARI BLUMARINE  
 ERREUNO  
 OZBEK  
 KRIZIA  
 ISTANTE

FIERA MILANO  
 FIERA MILANO  
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 FIERA MILANO  
 FIERA MILANO  
 Via Manin, 21  
 Via Manzoni, 38

#### SUNDAY 8 MARCH

from 10:00 am to 1:00 pm  
 10:00 am, 11:00 am & 12:00 noon  
 10:30 am  
 11:15 am  
 11:30 am  
 1:00 pm  
 2:00 pm  
 3:00 pm  
 4:00 pm  
 5:00 pm  
 6:00 pm  
 8:00 pm  
 from 4:30 pm to 8:30 pm

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 MATTI  
 ALMA  
 GIANMARCO VENTURI  
 MAX MARA  
 GIANFRANCO FERRÈ  
 ERNESTINA CERINI  
 GIANFRANCO FERRÈ  
 JIL SANDER  
 TRUSSARDI

Via Serbelloni, 8  
 Via Brera, 10  
 Via S. Cecilia, 7  
 Via San Paolo, 10  
 Via Boito, 8  
 FIERA MILANO  
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 FIERA MILANO  
 Castello Sforzesco  
 Via Montecuccoli, 32

#### WEDNESDAY 10 MARCH

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CALLAGHAN  
 MARIO VALENTINO  
 GENNY  
 LES COPAINS  
 SPORTMAX  
 MARINA SPADAFORA  
 FENDI  
 MISSONI  
 MISSONI

FIERA MILANO  
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 Via Vivaio, 7  
 Via Salvini, 1  
 Via Salvini, 1

#### WEDNESDAY 11 MARCH

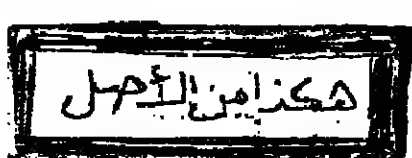
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LUCIANO SOPRANI  
 HARRIET SELLING  
 COMPLICE  
 LAURA BIAGIOTTI  
 TESO  
 GHERARDINI  
 OAKS by FERRÈ - FANS GFF  
 CARLO TIVOLI  
 GIANNI VERSACE

FIERA MILANO  
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#### ADDITIONAL PRESENTATIONS

Friday 6 March: 11.30 CACHAREL Piccolo Teatro Studio \* 14.30 CASSOLI Stendhal Via Ancona \* 18.00 SANLORENZO Via Marco de Marchi, 7 \* 18.30 GAETANO NAVARRA Via Forcella, 13 \* 21.00 EDWIGE FENECH Stazione Centrale Milano \* Saturday 7 March: 9.00 - 19.00 ETRO Via Spartaco, 3 \* 17.30 - 20.30 SUIVI Galleria Lamuada, Via Annunziata 31 \* 18.00 20.30 PIERO FORNASETTI Piazza Cavour, \* Sunday 8 March: 12.00 - 15.00 PIETRO PIANFORINI Piazza Sant' Ambrogio, 29 \* 12.00 PAOLA FRANI Via Forcella, 13 \* 13.00 DOLCE & GABBANA (2 presentations) Via S. Cecilia, 7 \* 20.30 MARIO BORSATO Via Montenapoleone, 29 \* Monday 9 March: 21.00 RENA LANGE P.lla Belgioioso, 2 \* 23.00 EMILIO CAVALLINI Via Natale Battaglia, 14 \* Tuesday 10 March: 10.00 and 15.00 CHIARA BONI Via Brera, 10 \* 13.30 GUCCI Via San Vittore, 21 \* 14.30 - 18.00 REPORTER DONNA Via Spiga, 52 \* 18.30 MAURIZIO BALDASSARI Via S. Marco, 3 \* 20.30 LUCIO COSTA Via Ascanio Sforza, 11 \* Wednesday 11 March: 14.30 GIORGIO CORREGGIARI Palazzo della Ragione, P.lla Mercanti \* Thursday 12 March: 18.00 MARNI Via Sismondi, 70 BORBONESE Thursday 5 March Via Senato, 20 \* MIMMINA March 5 - 12 Via Senato, 7 \* REGON VON FURSTENBERG March 6 - 12 Via Morone, 8 \* LIOLA March 6 - 12 C.so di Porta Nuova, 15 \* AGNONA March 7 - 12 Via San Damiano, 2 \* ANNAPIU March 7 - 12 Via Spiga, 26 \* DENI CLER March 7 - 12 Via Visconti di Modrone, 1 \* FLORANA by LINEA EFPE March 7 - 12 Hotel Palace \* GILMAR March 7 - 12 Via S. Andrea, 21 \* ICEBERG DONNA March 7 - 12 Via S. Andrea, 21 \* IMPER "CORRADINI" March 7 - 12 place to be announced \* LORENZO RIVA March 7 - 12 Via Brera, 7 \* FLORA-BECCARIA March 7 - 12 Via Formentini, 1 \* MASKA March 7 - 12 Via A. Saffi, 25 \* PAOLA MARZOTTO March 7 - 12 Via Maria Teresa, 7 \* RAFFAELLA CURIEL March 7 - 12 c/o FF - Via Mascagni, 2 \* SOLLETTI March 7 - 12 Via Santo Spirito, 18 \* TINA PEDRONI - STUDIO PEDRONI March 7 - 12 Via Spiga, 1 \* VITO NACCI March 7 - 12 Via Durini, 11 \* MOSCHINO March 8 - 12 with appointments only \* Press: Via Uberti 6 tel. 701008759 \* Buyers: V.Ceradini 11/a tel. 7610200







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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Now on the Downside, Tokyo Flirts With 20,000

By Steven Brill

TOKYO — Five years ago, after a few fits and starts, the Tokyo stock market's main index, the Nikkei, surged past the 20,000 mark...

The most bearish think the market could plunge as low as 15,000.

The authorities in Japan have never had to cope with declining land prices and the worst Japanese equity market crash...

THAT, IN TURN, could force banks to dump shares and make further cutbacks in lending that would brake what little momentum remains in the Japanese economy...

Still, with Sony Corp., Victor Co. of Japan, Nissan Motor Corp. and other Japanese blue chips struggling to keep operations in the black...

EC Rejects Taking On Japan, in Japan U.S. Threat

U.S. Firms Find Competition Risky but Rewarding

By James Sterngold

TOKYO — After spending much of the 1980s struggling to survive against its Japanese competitors, Harley-Davidson Inc. has joined hundreds of U.S. companies...

Tokyo Decries U.S. Plan To Invoke Antitrust Laws

By Paul Blustein

TOKYO — Japanese officials on Monday rejected a Justice Department proposal aimed at helping American exporters by using U.S. antitrust law to force open Japan's corporate "families"...

Mr. Barr hinted that the Justice Department would soon change some of its antitrust guidelines, effectively extending the reach of U.S. law to foreign shores in an effort to make the Japanese market easier to penetrate...

GATT Accord Unlikely in '92, Negotiators Say

By Ferdinand Protzman

BONN — Trade negotiators who had committed themselves to reaching a global agreement by this spring now say they are unlikely to conclude one this year...

Shake-Ups at Top Of IBM, Chrysler

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said Monday that another senior executive would leave the company...

Murdoch Aide, Diller, Resigns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Barry Diller, who was Rupert Murdoch's right-hand man in creating a fourth TV network...

French Economy Went Flat in Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French economy was flat in the fourth quarter of 1991, pulling growth for the year down to 1 percent, as industrial production and investment fell...

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Asian Dollar Deposits.

Agnelli Ally U.S. Recovery Will Be Slow, Economic Forecasters Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Leading U.S. economic forecasters said Monday that they believed the recession was over but that the recovery would be slower than they had previously predicted...

Herald Tribune advertisement for 'Living in the U.S.' with contact information and a phone number.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other financial data.

GOLD

Table with columns for Gold Price, Silver Price, and other market data.

Audemars Piguet advertisement featuring a watch image and text: 'ONE OF THE GREAT DESIGNS OF THIS CENTURY. AND PROBABLY THE NEXT.'



MARKET DIARY

Broad Market Off On Rate Fears

NEW YORK — While the Dow Jones industrial average climbed to another record high, most U.S. stocks declined Monday on concern about rising interest rates.

The 30-stock blue chip average rose 2.23 to an all-time level of 3,282.42. But declining common stocks outnumbered advancing issues by 4-to-3 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Merck, one of the Dow stocks, rose 3 points to 149.25. "That's the whole game on the Dow," said Michael Metz, chief market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co.

Trading on the Big Board was less active than it has been in recent sessions with about 178.7 million shares exchanging hands.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index increased 0.85 to 412.28, but in the over-the-counter market, the Nasdaq OTC Composite index tumbled 4.82 to 624.93.

"Rising interest rates are more damaging for the stock market right now than prospects of improved earnings are encouraging," said Ricky Harrington, investment policy director at Marion Bass Securities.

The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond ended at 7.97 percent, more than 50 basis points since early January. The yield on the 3-month Treasury bill was at 4.03 percent, up more than 20 basis points since Jan. 8.

The Dow Jones utilities average declined 0.50 to 203.74 on concern about rising interest rates.

United Technologies fell 1/4 to 50 1/4. The company elected George David to oversee its day-to-day operations and its \$1 billion cost-cutting plan.

Memorex Telex gained 9/32 to 120 3/4 on more than 5.6 million shares traded after Carl C. Icahn said he received a 13 percent stake in the reorganized company.

Dollar Slips on Mark But Advances on Yen

NEW YORK — The dollar drifted mostly lower Monday in a market devoid of price-stirring factors.

The U.S. currency closed at 1.6525 Deutsche marks, down from Friday's close of 1.6568 DM. It slipped to 1.4935 Swiss francs from 1.4975.

The dollar was experiencing a mild correction after last week's robust gains, dealers said. Some said that once the dollar drifted below 1.65 DM, it was back bid up, largely by a Southeast Asian central bank.

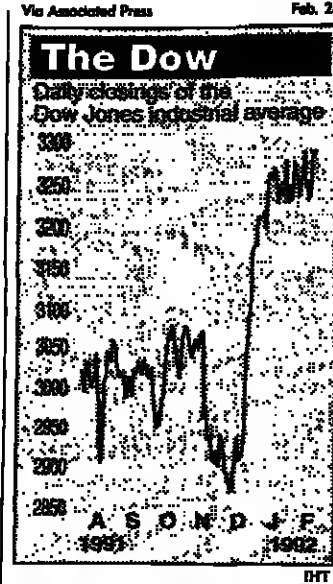
But the dollar gained to 129.15 yen from Friday's 128.945, defying lingering concerns about possible central bank intervention in favor of the yen.

John Krey, economist at MCM Currency Watch, pointed to the 130 yen zone as a "magical figure." A Bank of Japan official said Japanese monetary authorities would regard the market as unstable if the dollar breaches 130 yen. It reached a high of 129.38 yen Monday.

The dollar climbed to resistance at 1.6650 DM in overseas activity Monday ahead of New York trading. Buying was linked in part to protesters over the weekend who marched toward the Kremlin to denounce President Boris N. Yeltsin as a traitor.

Siobhan Lahey, a dealer at Bank Julius Baer in New York, said she expected the dollar would drift down toward its next support at 1.6440 DM and then possibly to 1.6360.

Overall, however, "there is impetus in the market for the dollar as high as 1.80 marks," she said. Mr. Krey said he expects the dollar to head up toward 1.70 DM within a few days.



Standard & Poor's Dow Jones Industrial Average

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Actives. Includes stocks like United Tech, Merck, and others.

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Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing indices for Industrials, Utilities, Finance, and S&P 100.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' showing indices for Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance, and S&P 100.

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Table titled 'WHITE SUGAR (FUTURES)' showing futures contracts for white sugar.

Table titled 'METALS' showing futures contracts for various metals.

Table titled 'FINANCIAL' showing futures contracts for various financial instruments.

Table titled '3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (FUTURES)' showing futures contracts for 3-month Euro dollars.

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Table titled 'GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (FUTURES)' showing futures contracts for German government bonds.

Table titled 'INDUSTRIALS' showing futures contracts for various industrial commodities.

Table titled 'SPRINT CRUDE OIL (FUTURES)' showing futures contracts for SPRINT crude oil.

Table titled 'STOCK INDEXES' showing futures contracts for various stock indices.

Table titled 'DIVIDENDS' showing information about dividends for various companies.

Table titled 'STOCK SPLIT' showing information about stock splits for various companies.

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GERMANY: Will the Outpost of Growth Be Next to Fall Into Recession?

(Continued from page 1) said David Kern, economist with National Westminster Bank in London. "It may follow the U.S. and British recessions with a time lag."

"Be prepared in case the German economy fails to recover in 1992," said Martin Hufner, economist with Bayerische Vereinsbank.

Economists pointed in particular to the crippling effect of month after month of record interest rates. Not only have rates angered most of the rest of the world but they could be the final factor which tips Germany itself into genuine recession.

"It is the view that inflationary pressures in Germany can only be solved through a recession gaining more ground," Mr. Lipp asked.

Mr. Mottemann, pointing out one casualty, noted in his report that German firms suffered the third consecutive year of shrinking profit margins in 1991.

The IFO institute, an economics foundation in Munich, said in a report published Tuesday that German industrialists were considering more production cuts in view of sagging demand.

Specialists in the commercial real estate market have also noted growing indications of caution. "We have not yet seen in Germany the symptoms of a deep and

widespread lack of confidence or a collapse in investment," said Giles Keating, economist with Credit Suisse First Boston. "But it would happen in the course of this year if it is going to happen."

Such fears may explain why the Bundesbank, already clearly worried about the effect of its high rates and apparently anxious not to rock the boat further, has studiously avoided the R word in reports and speeches.

Overall, however, "there is impetus in the market for the dollar as high as 1.80 marks," she said. Mr. Krey said he expects the dollar to head up toward 1.70 DM within a few days.

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U.S. FUTURES

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Table titled 'METALS' showing futures contracts for various metals.

Table titled 'LIVESTOCK' showing futures contracts for various livestock commodities.

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U.S. Restructures Occidental Case

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Occidental Petroleum Corp. said Monday that the Department of Energy had conceded that its long-pending price overcharge case against Occidental was flawed and had issued a new complaint seeking \$934 million.

The company said the Energy Department's new complaint alleges that the Cities Service Oil & Gas Corp. a unit of Occidental, violated the department's crude oil purchase regulations from October 1979 through December 1980.

Occidental said that while the new claim seeks restitution of nearly \$254 million in principal plus close to \$680 million in interest, it was expressly made in alternative to the existing case, which seeks a larger sum. The new case alleges that Cities, now known as OXY USA Inc., bought price-controlled oil at above the lawful price. The old case alleged that the oil was not price-controlled, and that Cities bought it at a discount.

Manila Order for McDonnell Douglas

ST. LOUIS (Reuters) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said the Philippine Air Force ordered eight additional MD-90 Defender helicopters to augment its current fleet of 22.

The Philippine Air Force accepted delivery of 22 Defender helicopters from McDonnell Douglas in 1990 and 1991.

AmEx to Cut Some Merchant Fees

NEW YORK (AP) — American Express Co. is planning to cut fees for some merchants for charge card and credit card transactions following complaints that its fees were too high, a spokesman said Monday.

American Express charges a higher fee than its competitors, MasterCard and Visa. American Express argues that it spends more heavily promoting its card. But some merchants have rebelled against the higher promoting its card. But some merchants have rebelled against the higher promoting its card. But some merchants have rebelled against the higher promoting its card.

For the Record

Midstate Corp. will sell four upstate New York banks for \$201 million, two to First Empire State Corp. and two to ONBANCORP.

RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. said its subsidiary, RJR Nabisco Capital Corp., had purchased \$1 billion of the company's high-cost corporate debentures in a privately negotiated transaction, using funds from its new bank credit facility to replace the debentures with lower-cost debt.

The Merrill Lynch & Co. president, Daniel P. Tully, will assume the additional title of chief executive, succeeding William A. Schreyer, who will remain as chairman of the board until he retires in June 1993.

The New York Mercantile Exchange and the Budapest Commodity Exchange have signed an agreement calling for exchanges of information and possible cooperation on business ventures.

CS First Boston Reports '91 Profit

NEW YORK — CS First Boston Inc. says it earned \$215 million last year, largely on the strength of Wall Street's big year in trading and underwriting.

The profits marked a striking turnaround from 1990, when the firm lost \$500 million from a series of loans that went sour and required a huge cash infusion from its parent, CS Holdings, which is controlled by the Swiss banking giant Credit Suisse.

"Trading was the most important part of our business in terms of earnings," John M. Hennessy, CS First Boston's president and chief executive, said. "The market was favorable, and we performed well."

First Boston became a private company in 1988 and does not release a breakdown of its earnings.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table titled 'WORLD STOCK MARKETS' showing stock indices for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Madrid, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, and Toronto.

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Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing text like 'Rolls Royce', 'Profit Sec', 'At Unilever', and 'NASD Monday's Price'.







# AMEX

Monday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield %	PE	High	Low	APR. CHG.
74	74	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00
74	74	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00
74	74	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00
74	74	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00
74	74	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00
74	74	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00
74	74	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00
74	74	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00
74	74	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00
74	74	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield %	PE	High	Low	APR. CHG.
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield %	PE	High	Low	APR. CHG.
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield %	PE	High	Low	APR. CHG.
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00

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110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00
110	110	AAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00

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France	F.F. 1,700	950
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Great Britain	£ 175	95
Greece	Dr. 57,000	31,000
Ireland	Ir.£ 195	107
Italy	Lira 450,000	250,000
Luxembourg	L.F. 12,000	6,400
Netherlands	Fl. 650	360
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Portugal	Esc. 40,000	22,000
Spain (air)	Ptas. 40,000	22,000
Spain (air) Barcelona	Ptas. 43,500	24,000
Spain (air) Sevilla, Valencia	Ptas. 55,000	27,500
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr. 2,400	1,400
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- Holidays and Travel, Fridays;
- Friendships, Saturdays.

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China Plans Market in Guangzhou

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG — Guangzhou, the capital of China's booming Guangdong province, is to open a stock market by the middle of this year, a Beijing-funded Hong Kong newspaper reported on Monday.

Guangzhou has selected 10 companies to be listed on the stock market in the first half of this year, the Ta Kung Pao daily quoted Lei Yui, Guangzhou's deputy mayor, as saying.

Mr. Lei told the forum of Hong Kong and Macao delegates to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference that Beijing had given approval for Guangzhou to open China's third bourse. His announcement on Sunday followed the readmission Friday of foreign investors to the Shanghai stock market, more than 40 years after the Communists threw them out.

Shanghai officially reopened its bourse for Chinese citizens in 1990, and an exchange was set up in the Shenzhen special economic zone in Guangdong province last year. Hainan and Fujian provinces also plan informal over-the-counter trading.

Guangzhou authorities have talked about opening a market for some time, but they have previously stressed that this depended on approval from the central authorities in Beijing.

Mr. Lei said the market would be run jointly by Guangzhou and Guangdong province, but he did not name the companies to be listed. Ta Kung Pao did not say whether it would be open to foreigners.

Taiwan Investment Drive — China has opened up half its provinces and cities to Taiwanese investors and will be taking new measures to attract Taiwanese investment, Reuters reported from Hong Kong.

The pro-Beijing Wen Wei Po newspaper on Monday quoted officials in Beijing as saying that China would expand the scope of cooperation with Taiwanese companies involving larger investments.

Australians Await Keating on Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SYDNEY — Prime Minister Paul Keating will unveil on Wednesday his plan for reviving Australia's economy, which business leaders and the financial markets hope will invigorate a nation drained by 15 months of recession.

A Labor Party spokesman said Monday that in his first meeting with Labor parliamentarians as prime minister, Mr. Keating said the statement "would provide a rallying point for the party and its supporters." Mr. Keating has been in office for only two months.

Analysts said it was vital that the statement, which is likely to contain about 2 billion Australian dollars (\$1.5 billion) in spending, restore business confidence without reigniting inflation.

Analysts expect the job-creation package to include development of capital works projects, further deregulation of the airline industry, job training schemes, tax incentives and depreciation allowances to bolster business investment.

"There is a need for micro-economic reform and other reforms to set a vision for Australia in the next decade," said John Banos, acting chief economist for ANZ Banking Group.

Finance Minister Ralph Willis said the government "wants to ensure that the money markets in this country understand and believe that inflation will be maintained at low levels."

"If they don't believe that," he said, "then they will act in a way which will put interest rates back up again and quite possibly damage the exchange rate."

Analysts said the package would have minimal impact on the budget deficit for the year to June 30, which is forecast at 5 billion dollars, but that the deficit could reach 8 billion dollars in 1992-3.

Recent opinion polls put Mr. Keating's approval rating at only 31 percent and Australians, suffering 10.3 percent unemployment, have demanded quick action to stimulate the economy. (Reuters, AFP)

Japan Brokers Quit in Scandal

Client Compensation Is Cited in Cosmo Securities Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — The chairman and a vice president of Cosmo Securities Co. announced their resignations Monday after the mid-sized Japanese brokerage said it had suffered losses of 35.3 billion yen (\$271 million) because of the doubtful dealings of a Tokyo sales manager.

The sales manager's misfeasance, which involved compensating institutional clients against investment losses, recalled last summer's scandal in which all the major Japanese brokerages admitted similar activities, to the tune of 170 billion yen.

This aroused outrage among small investors, and eventually led to the resignation of the finance minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto.

There were suggestions that the Cosmo case could mark the beginning of a wider scandal, as officers of victimized companies said they had brought court proceedings against another medium-sized firm, Yamatane Securities Co.

In the Cosmo case, the chairman, Mamekazu Yano, and the vice president, Tetsuo Furuya, who is head of the Tokyo branch office, will

resign March 31, said Yasuo Buaya, Cosmo's president.

The sales manager, who was not identified, compensated four or five institutional clients for losses in investments he had handled since 1987, Mr. Buaya said.

To raise the money to compensate his clients, the manager sold a U.S. Treasury bond at a widely inflated price to Skylink Co., a Japanese restaurant chain that is a client of Cosmo.

Mr. Buaya said there was no record of who the 35.3 billion yen compensation went to.

The manager charged Skylink 40.8 billion yen for a Treasury 30-year coupon bond with a value of 5.5 billion yen, Mr. Buaya said.

The manager had promised Skylink that the company would earn

10 percent a year on the bonds, which Skylink was to hold for six months. The manager promised to pay the principal and interest on Dec. 31, 1991. Cosmo failed to make the payment, exposing the activities of the manager.

To compensate Skylink, Cosmo said it had agreed to pay the company the 40.8 billion yen in principal and a 3.6 percent annual return of 740 million yen. To cover its loss, Cosmo will sell 13 billion yen in land holdings to an affiliate company and ask Daiwa Bank, which owns 4.9 percent of Cosmo, to help out, Mr. Buaya said.

Daiwa Bank has a crossholding of stock with Nomura Securities Co., Japan's biggest securities house.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, and Tokyo. It lists various market indices and their values, such as the Hang Seng index at 10,800 and the Nikkei 225 at 7,750.

COMPETE: U.S. Firms Taking On Japan, in Japan

(Continued from first finance page) equipment used to manufacture computer chips. "And this is the time to do it. The opportunities have gotten much better."

The attractions are simple. With roughly 125 million generally affluent citizens, Japan's market contains large amounts of imports, and the once-frugal Japanese are becoming increasingly acquisitive.

"The Japanese have become voracious consumers of imported luxury goods, and we've been able to do well partly because we are an imported luxury good," said H. Chris Killingstad, managing director for the Far East of Haagen-Dazs ice cream, whose sales here have been soaring following big investments by the company.

And while the United States is languishing in a recession, the Japanese economy is expected to grow by close to 3 percent this year — a significant slowdown by Japanese standards.

Some executives add a more strategic reason for the need to increase their sales in Japan. "Japan is not only a big market, but it is also a very important market in that you can't allow the Japanese to nurture their products there without being challenged, as a kind of sanctuary," insisted Arnold Brenner, executive vice president in charge of the Japanese business of Motorola Inc., the electronics and telecommunications giant.

Although it can take years to build a significant market presence, most agree that the payday can make it worthwhile — eventually. "Generally, profit margins are quite good if you can make it through the first seven years or so and work your way into a solid position," said William J. Best, managing director here for A.T. Kearney International Inc., a consulting company. "Once you get to that point, it's almost obscene what some people make."

What the trend underscores is that the long-debated question of whether the Japanese market is open or closed is far more complex than it has often been made out to be, and should not by itself discourage companies.

Unquestionably, foreign businesses here still face some unfair barriers to building their operations. Just consider the startling fact that Japanese companies made direct investments abroad in factories, real estate and other business operations between 1985 and 1990 of \$239.4 billion, of which \$110 billion went to the United States, according to the Bank of

Canon's Consolidated Profit Falls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Canon Inc. said Monday that its net consolidated profit fell 15.1 percent in 1991 to \$2.2 billion yen (\$405 million), and that this year's profit was unlikely to recover to 1990 levels.

The maker of office machines and cameras blamed the stronger yen and stagnant markets abroad.

Canon, which relies on overseas sales for more than two-thirds of group revenue, said consolidated sales grew 8.2 percent to a record 1.87 trillion yen in calendar 1991. Overseas sales gained 5.7 percent to 1.29 trillion yen while domestic sales leaped 14.2 percent to 581 billion yen.

Canon announced last week that the net profit of the parent company alone grew 10.3 percent to 42.6 billion yen in 1991. As for this year, Canon said it expected consolidated net profit to rise to 55 billion yen. That would be 5.4 percent ahead of 52.1 billion in 1991, but well below the 61.1 billion recorded in 1990.

Another big maker of business machines, Ricoh Co., said Monday that it expected to post a group net loss of 1.60 billion yen in the year ending March 31. Ricoh had estimated last May that it would have a net profit of 11 billion yen in 1991-92, down from 13.56 billion yen the previous year.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

AIRBUS: Japanese Partners Are Sought in Developing Super-Jumbo Jet

(Continued from page 1) designing, manufacturing and testing of about 20 percent of the airframe structure of Boeing's next generation jetliner, the 777. When it enters service in 1995, the 777 will be the world's largest twin-jet, carrying 305 to 440 passengers.

Airbus has given no estimate of the number of superjumbos that would be required or the cost of building them. But analysts said the development costs would be far higher than the estimated \$3.5 billion Boeing is spending to bring the 777 into production.

Paul G. Dubeck, Boeing's regional director for marketing of the 777, said that since the start of commercial sales of the twin-jet in October 1990, the company had received firm orders for 86 of the aircraft.

In the same period, sales of competing Airbus models, the A-330 and A-340, totaled only 40 aircraft.

Mr. Dubeck said that more than half of the 900 Boeing 747s delivered had been sold to Asia-Pacific customers.

"We believe that the 777 will have similar attraction for the region because it has an unrivaled ability to provide cost-efficient service on domestic and international routes," he added.

Very briefly:

- Sony Music Entertainment, 71 percent owned by Sony Corp., will make a 1.3-for-one stock split on April 1 to shareholders of record on March 31.
• Satellite Television Asia Region TV, a subsidiary of HasekiVision of Hong Kong, denied reports that it was involved in talks to buy troubled Orion Pictures Corp. of the United States.
• South Korea's current account deficit hit a record \$8.83 billion last year, provincial Bank of Korea figures showed. Economists said the shortfall would worsen to between \$9 and \$10 billion this year.
• North Korea will allow 100 percent ownership by foreigners of companies in a special economic zone it plans on its northeast coast.
• Kobe Steel Ltd. will invest 20 billion yen (\$156 million) in a casting and forging plant for aluminum alloy and magnesium alloy.

(Reuters, AFP)

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Feb. 24, 1992

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and values. Includes funds like ABC Money Market, ABC Bond, and various equity and bond funds.

Table listing various domestic and international funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and values. Includes funds like First Bond Fund, ABC Bond, and various equity and bond funds.

Table listing various domestic and international funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and values. Includes funds like ABC Money Market, ABC Bond, and various equity and bond funds.



# SPORTS BASKETBALL: UPSETS

## Indiana Defeats Ohio State, Duke Upset by Wake

By Steve Berkowitz

Washington Post Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Ohio State and Indiana have been intertwined in the Big Ten Conference standings over the past two seasons, so the Buckeyes could be forgiven for thinking they knew the Hoosiers. They knew about Calbert Cheaney, about Damon Bailey, about the fabled man-to-man defense and hard-picking offense of the Hoosiers' coach, Bob Knight. But Sunday they were introduced to Alan Henderson.

The Indiana freshman, who missed the team's first game this season because of illness, totaled 24 points and nine rebounds as the Hoosiers defeated the Buckeyes, 86-80, before a fire-breathing crowd of 13,276. Wake Forest punctuated a week of upsets, rallying from 10 points down in the final 3:19 to hand No. 1 Duke its second loss of the season. (See rankings, below.)

With its victory, Indiana ended the nation's second-longest active home-court winning streak at 30 games and assumed control of the race for the Big Ten title, which usually means a top seeding in the NCAA tournament.

The Hoosiers (20-4 overall, 11-2 in the Big Ten) lead second-place Ohio State (17-5, 9-3) by a game and a half; Michigan and Michigan State are tied for third at 8-5 in conference play.

Cheaney scored 28 points Sunday and Bailey 17, with a lunging shot from 25 feet (7.60 meters) that banked in at the half-time buzzer giving the Hoosiers a 42-38 lead after they had fallen behind, 26-18. But Henderson's 10-of-13 shooting and nine rebounds made the difference. "Henderson, in total, probably played his best game of the year," said Knight.

Henderson helped build Indiana's lead to 49-38 in the opening moments of the second half. When Ohio State erased that margin, tying at 62, the Hoosiers replied with a 13-2 run punctuated by Henderson's steal and fast-break dunk with six minutes to play.

Even with Jim Jackson, Mark Baker and Chris Jent firing away — they had 24, 22 and 14 points, respectively — the Buckeyes could not recover.

## Tarkanian Withdraws Resignation at UNLV

The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS — Jerry Tarkanian, basketball coach at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, is ready to fight again. Challenging a school administration that he has sparred with for months, Tarkanian said Sunday that he was rescinding the resignation he submitted in June.

Tarkanian said he was withdrawing it because administration disclosures about problems in his program had left a cloud over himself, his family, his players and his program. The school president, Robert Maxson, responded that the resignation was binding. With Tarkanian scheduled to coach his final UNLV game March 3, the question remained whether he could legally rescind the resignation.

Attorneys for the coach have sent a letter to a university's lawyer, Brad Bookie, saying that an agreement between Tarkanian and the administration had been breached — giving Tarkanian the option of rescinding the resignation. The attorneys claim there was a clause that neither side would "bad-mouth" the other, and that administration disclosures of problems in the UNLV program had violated that provision.

Maxson disputed that contention. "Jerry Tarkanian submitted a legally binding resignation, the university accepted the resignation and the matter is closed," he said. "There is no need for any additional discussion." Tarkanian, 61, is completing his 19th season with the Runnin' Rebels, who are ranked nationally with a 24-2 record. "We got torn up from the inside," Tarkanian said, referring to rumors of a conspiracy by the Maxson administration to remove him. "We got dismantled from the inside. It's totally unbelievable." This year's team has been banned from television and postseason play as a final resolution of a 14-year battle between Tarkanian and the National Collegiate Athletic Conference over alleged infractions. The school also faces 29 new allegations by the NCAA.



UNLV's president, Robert Maxson, and coach, Jerry Tarkanian.

The Las Vegas Review-Journal reported last week that the FBI was investigating rumors of possible point-shaving by the 1990-91 team. Tarkanian has denied the rumors, saying the report of an investigation was planted by the school administration. He said the rumors defamed one of the greatest teams in college basketball history.

The 1990-91 squad was unbeaten and top-ranked all season until losing to eventual national champion Duke, 79-77, in the NCAA tournament semifinals. "The humiliation that even an investigation will cause this university, its faculty, staff and thousands of students can't be overstated," Maxson said of reported administration leaks. "For anyone to say or imply that we would encourage publicity by leaking such news reflects stupidity beyond imagination. I categorically deny such mindless charges, even though I shouldn't have to."

Tarkanian is, by percentage, the winningest coach in college basketball. His record after Saturday night's 69-58 victory over New Mexico State is 836-148; he is 508-105 in 19 years at UNLV.

## Quintana: Surgery After Car Accident

The Associated Press

CARACAS — Carlos Quintana, the Boston Red Sox first baseman, underwent surgery here Monday after breaking his right arm and left foot in an automobile accident.

Quintana, 27, was injured when his car collided head-on with another vehicle near a town in western Venezuela, about 130 kilometers (80 miles) from the capital. Gladys de Quintana, the player's mother, said that doctors had told her the operation should be "very simple and involving no risks."

"In a matter of four weeks he might be rehabilitating," she said, "but we have to decide with the Red Sox whether this process takes place in Caracas or in the United States."

She said doctors expected him to be ready to play again within four months.

Quintana was with his wife, who suffered two broken legs, and three of his brothers.

The Boston Globe reported Monday that Quintana apparently was driving his brothers to a hospital for treatment of gunshot wounds, incurred in earlier, when he sideswiped another car and hit the side of a bridge.

Venezuelan press reports said he was driving his brothers — Eddie, 19, and Roberto, 21 — to the hospital after they were shot.

Quintana, a native of Venezuela, lives in Caracas and played for the Zulia Eagles, winner of the Venezuelan winter baseball championship.

Yawkey's condition worsened Sunday, according to officials at the hospital where the principal owner of the Boston Red Sox was being treated for a stroke. The Associated Press reported from Boston.

A spokesman at Massachusetts General Hospital said that Yawkey's condition had been downgraded to very serious. She was hospitalized after being found in her hotel condominium.

Yawkey, 83, inherited the Red Sox from his husband, Tom Yawkey, who bought the team in 1933. He died in 1976.

She sold shares in the team in 1978 to Haywood Sullivan and Buddy LeRoux, but retained a one-third ownership and, in 1987, bought LeRoux's share to become majority owner.

Yawkey is the first woman ever elected to the Hall of Fame's board of directors.

## The AP Top 25

With first-place votes in parentheses, records through Feb. 23. Total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a 25th-place vote and last week's rankings.

Rank	Team	Record	Points
1	Duke (48)	21-2 1995	1
2	Indiana (17)	20-4 1889	7
3	Kansas (7)	20-3 1288	3
4	UCLA	21-1 1472	2
5	Arizona	20-4 1287	5
6	Misouri	18-4 1217	6
7	UNLV (3)	24-2 1149	12
8	Ohio St.	17-5 1104	4
9	Arizona	20-4 1052	10
10	North Carolina	18-5 1029	4
11	Kentucky	20-5 976	13
12	Kentucky St.	18-6 918	11
13	Southern Cal.	18-4 851	15
14	Oklahoma St.	21-5 782	8
15	Tulane	19-3 627	16
16	Alabama	18-4 623	14
17	Michigan	17-4 622	20
18	Georgetown	17-4 487	25
19	Chlorisville	20-4 386	19
20	St. John's	18-7 354	24
21	DePaul	18-4 275	18
22	Purdue St.	18-6 179	14
23	Syracuse	16-7 178	17
24	Connecticut	17-4 176	21
25	Nebraska	17-4 139	1

## In other games involving top-25 teams, The Associated Press reported:

Wake Forest 72, Duke 68: In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Duke lost for the second time this season as Anthony Tucker scored 24 points and got the go-ahead basket with 1:25 left in Wake Forest's upset.

The Blue Devils (21-2, 11-2 in the Atlantic Coast Conference) led by 10 points with nine minutes left, but were outscored by 15-1 over the final 5:19 as the Demon Deacons (16-7, 7-6) shot 62 percent in the second half.

Duke, which committed 15 turnovers, led 68-67, on a free throw by Brian Davis with 1:45 to go. Tucker put Wake Forest up for good 20 seconds later with a 12-foot jumper, and Chris King made three of four

free throws in the final 11 seconds to secure the victory.

"I have no problem with losing," said Duke's coach, Mike Krzyzewski. "I do have a little bit of a problem with these giveaway games."

Arizona 66, Temple 60: Matt Othick tied a school record with seven 3-pointers as Arizona (20-4) prevailed in the second game of a made-for-television doubleheader in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Temple (14-10) led at halftime, 30-27, but Othick hit four straight 3-pointers to start the second half, giving Arizona the lead for good.

Othick finished with 23 points; as did Aaron McKie for Temple.

Missouri 66, Oklahoma St. 52: A matchup of teams without star players ended with the Cowboys' lowest scoring game of the season,

their fourth straight loss and fifth in six games since opening 20-0.

Missouri's Anthony Peeler was suspended for the game for skipping classes, while Byron Houston of Oklahoma State was out with a sprained ankle.

Jvon Crundup had 19 points and Jamal Coleman 18 for the Tigers (19-4, 7-3), who beat Oklahoma State at home for the 15th year in a row. Sean Sutton had 16 points for Oklahoma State (21-5, 5-5), which went 6 1/2 minutes without a field goal at the start of the game.

Kentucky 84, Georgia 73: The Wildcats (20-5, 9-3) trailed by 13 when they went on a 15-1 tear for a 54-53 lead with 14 minutes left. Then a pressure defense led to a 14-2 run that ensured the road victory.

Jamal Mashburn had 26 points and seven rebounds to pace Kentucky's fifth straight victory.

Litteral Green led Georgia (12-11, 5-7) with 17 points and became 17th player in Southeastern Conference history to top the 2,000-point mark.

DePaul 85, Florida St. 75: Stephen Howard had 27 points in the other game of the St. Petersburg doubleheader, helping the Blue Devils (18-6) win their seventh game in a row and their second over a ranked opponent in four days.

Doug Edwards had a career-high 34 points for the Seminoles (18-8).

DePaul's top scorer, David Booth, left the game with an ankle injury with 16 minutes to play after having scored 18 points.

Howard picked up the slack with 20 points in the second half and DePaul, which beat Cincinnati on Thursday, made six of six free throws in the final 1:34 to clinch it.

Georgetown 72, Syracuse 68: Alonzo Mourning had 27 points and Joey Brown a career-high 23 as the Hoyas (17-5, 10-4) beat Syracuse for the first time since 1989 to hold first place in the Big East by a half-game over St. John's.

Brown had 10 of the Hoyas' last 14 points, and made eight of 10 free throws in final 3 1/2 minutes as Georgetown won its fourth straight and handed the Orangemen (16-7, 8-6) their fourth loss in a row and second straight at home.

Dave Johnson led Syracuse with 18 points.

## Can't Find the Fine Print?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Sporting News is making a change that might be considered the media equivalent of installing lights in Wrigley Field.

research among readers, said Thomas G. Oseinton, the weekly's president and chief executive.

"More than 90 percent of our current subscribers say they rely on other sources for their box scores," he said.

Rawlings noted that owners of personal computers could get box scores "within minutes after a game is over."

Even so, The Sporting News will offer its subscribers, via first-class mail, two alternatives to the box scores. One will be a supplement with the previous week's statistics for all teams. The other will be a newsletter called Insider Report, covering each of the 26 major-league teams, which will offer articles in addition to box scores.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

SITUATIONS arise in which the most sober course is to make a risky attempt to win. Simen Agdestein of Norway found himself in a typical one at the start of Round 13 of the Hastings International Tournament in England on Jan. 11.



White: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 Be7 5 Qc2 Qd6 6 Qd3 Qc6 7 Qe4 Qb7 8 Qc2 Qd6 9 Qd3 Qc6 10 Qe4 Qb7 11 Rd1 a6 12 Bc2 Qd6 13 Bb1 Qc6 14 Ne5 Qd6 15 Nc4 Qd6 16 Nf5 Qd6 17 Nc4 Qd6 18 Nf5 Qd6 19 Nc4 Qd6 20 Nf5 Qd6 21 Nc4 Qd6 22 Nf5 Qd6 23 Nc4 Qd6 24 Nf5 Qd6 25 Nc4 Qd6 26 Nf5 Qd6 27 Nc4 Qd6 28 Nf5 Qd6 29 Nc4 Qd6 30 Nf5 Qd6 31 Nc4 Qd6 32 Nf5 Qd6 33 Nc4 Qd6 34 Nf5 Qd6 35 Nc4 Qd6 36 Nf5 Qd6 37 Nc4 Qd6 38 Nf5 Qd6 39 Nc4 Qd6 40 Nf5 Qd6 41 Nc4 Qd6 42 Nf5 Qd6 43 Nc4 Qd6 44 Nf5 Qd6 45 Nc4 Qd6 46 Nf5 Qd6 47 Nc4 Qd6 48 Nf5 Qd6 49 Nc4 Qd6 50 Nf5 Qd6 51 Nc4 Qd6 52 Nf5 Qd6 53 Nc4 Qd6 54 Nf5 Qd6 55 Nc4 Qd6 56 Nf5 Qd6 57 Nc4 Qd6 58 Nf5 Qd6 59 Nc4 Qd6 60 Nf5 Qd6 61 Nc4 Qd6 62 Nf5 Qd6 63 Nc4 Qd6 64 Nf5 Qd6 65 Nc4 Qd6 66 Nf5 Qd6 67 Nc4 Qd6 68 Nf5 Qd6 69 Nc4 Qd6 70 Nf5 Qd6 71 Nc4 Qd6 72 Nf5 Qd6 73 Nc4 Qd6 74 Nf5 Qd6 75 Nc4 Qd6 76 Nf5 Qd6 77 Nc4 Qd6 78 Nf5 Qd6 79 Nc4 Qd6 80 Nf5 Qd6 81 Nc4 Qd6 82 Nf5 Qd6 83 Nc4 Qd6 84 Nf5 Qd6 85 Nc4 Qd6 86 Nf5 Qd6 87 Nc4 Qd6 88 Nf5 Qd6 89 Nc4 Qd6 90 Nf5 Qd6 91 Nc4 Qd6 92 Nf5 Qd6 93 Nc4 Qd6 94 Nf5 Qd6 95 Nc4 Qd6 96 Nf5 Qd6 97 Nc4 Qd6 98 Nf5 Qd6 99 Nc4 Qd6 100 Nf5 Qd6

## BOOKS

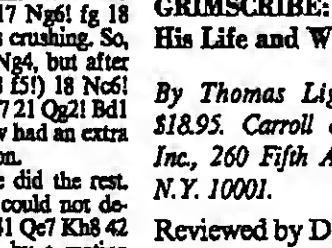
GRIMSCRIBE: His Life and Works

By Thomas Ligotti. 214 pages. \$18.95. Carroll & Graf Publishers Inc., 260 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001.

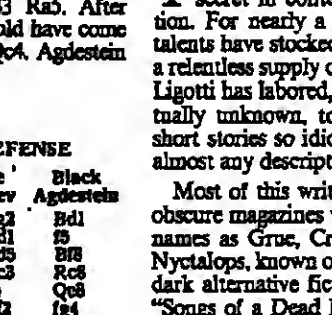
Reviewed by Douglas E. Winter

THOMAS LIGOTTI is the best-kept secret in contemporary horror fiction. For nearly a decade, while lesser talents have stocked the bookshelves with a relentless supply of carbon-copy chills, Ligotti has labored, unheralded and virtually unknown, to create a canon of short stories so idiosyncratic as to defy almost any description save demoted.

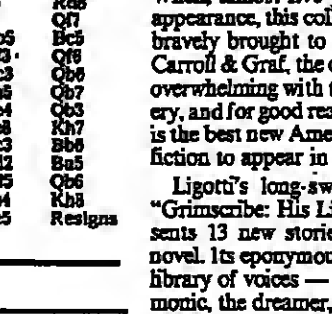
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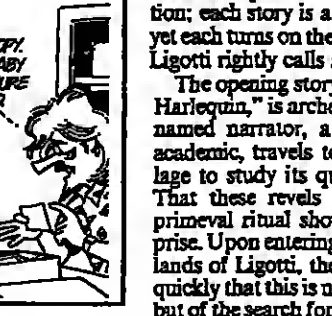
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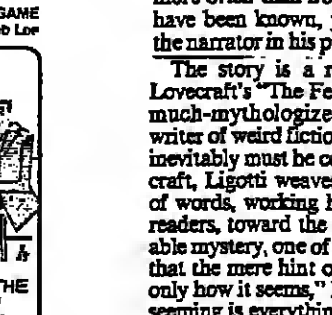
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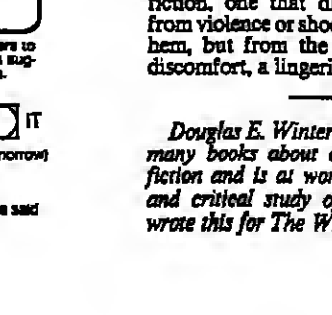
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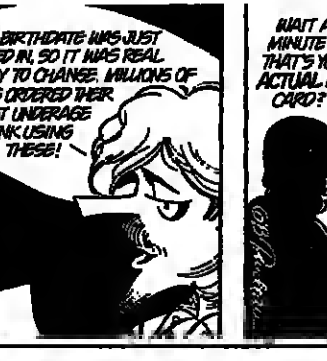
## GARFIELD



## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

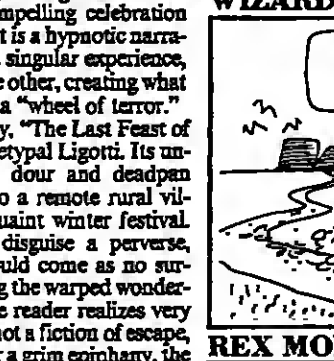


Answer here: YOU

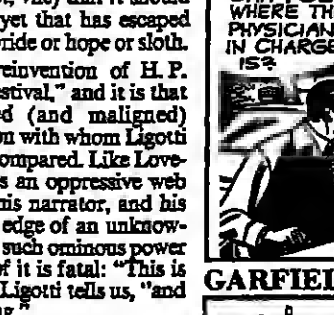
Yesterday's Jumble: PENCE LINDO ACCENT PLURAL

Answer: They met at the coffee shop and everyone said they made this—a nice "cup-ple."

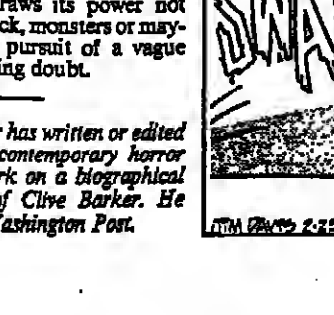
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## GARFIELD



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# SPORTS GAMES: MORE COMING

## Germany Seeks to Keep '92 Form as Refocused Norway Looks Ahead

### Unity's Medals, Unity's Expectations

By Frank Litsky  
New York Times Service

LA LECHERE, France — The nation that won the most medals in the 1992 Winter Olympics did not exist the last time these Games were held.

In 1988 in Calgary, East Germany ranked second in medals with 25 and West Germany was fifth with 9. In the 1992 Games the strongest nation was Germany with 26 medals.

Four years ago, there was no Germany. When the East German political system collapsed and the East was merged into the West last year, reunification came to sports, too.

There was just one German team in the Winter Olympics for the first time since 1964. The 1992 team was made up mostly of former East Germans, who won 20 medals. Former West Germans won four, and the two sides split two medals in biathlon relays.

"Together," said the German tabloid Bild, "we are even stronger."

But for how long, with former East Germans accounting for such a disproportionate amount of the medals and with the state-run system that nurtured their success now dismantled?

In united Germany, elite Olympic athletes

are supported in part or in whole by the national sports federations. The government contributed only \$750,000 to \$900,000 to its Olympic team here, but it does support the individual federations. In East Germany, the government financed and controlled all sports.

"We are state-supported, not state-run," said Walter Tröger, the secretary general of the German Olympic Committee since 1963 and a member of the International Olympic Committee. "That is the main difference."

The success of the German team seems likely to continue through the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway, and partly through the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta. But it will probably tail off because the teenage prospects whom the old East German system cranked out will no longer be there.

"I hope for future success," Tröger said. "But certainly our success can diminish."

"I never counted medals. Success is on a thin thread. In sports like Alpine skiing, luge and speed skating, the differences between first and 10th are very small."

Most of the German success here came in three sports: Speed skating produced 11 medals, all by former East Germans; biathlon 7,

mostly by former East Germans; and luge 4, again mostly by former East Germans.

The blending of East and West into one German team was easier for the athletes than for coaches and administrators. There were few jobs available for coaches from the East.

"It's our system," said one man from the West. "They had to fit in."

Rico Gross, an East German, raced here on the team that won the biathlon relay for men. Two others on the relay were East Germans, and one was a West German, Fritz Fischer.

"It proves that all the tensions can be overcome," Gross said. "We no longer see whether Fritz wins, we only see a German teammate win."

But unity was not without its bumps, even during these Games.

Those from the East were accustomed to rigid training schedules. The former West Germans were more relaxed and often trained on their own schedule.

Tröger, looking beyond all those differences, said, "Unification has brought political and sociological problems, but not athletic problems. There were no problems with the athletes. There was no jealousy. They have felt they are members of one team only."

The media abroad writes that the people in the West are unhappy. No. This is our team, the German team.

### 1994 Hosts Newly Awake to Victory

By Gerald Eskenazi  
New York Times Service

LA LECHERE, France — As the Winter Games of the French Alps closed, Norwegian officials looked forward to a new way of regarding competition in their country, where the Olympics will be staged in Lillehammer in two years.

But they admitted that not long ago they had been concerned. What if they gave an Olympics and nobody in Norway cared who won? Thus, the residents and athletes of that country of 4 million have been given a crash course in the philosophy of winning.

Norway won no gold medals in the 1988 Games in Calgary, Alberta. It captured 9 here, though, and 20 medals overall. The showing placed it fourth behind Germany (26), the Unified Team (23) of five former Soviet republics and Austria (21).

The Norwegians should have been feeling good as they left France, having captured four medals in the final three days, including two golds on Saturday.

"Today it's accepted to be a top athlete in Norway. It wasn't accepted in 1984," said Arne Myrnes, head of the Norwegian Olympic

Committee. "We have a democratic-socialist system, with equality in schools, and winning wasn't accepted as a value."

The Norwegians created an organization known as TopSport, similar to the U.S. Olympic Training Center, where outstanding athletes converged. But that wasn't enough, said Bjørge Stenseth, the head of TopSport.

"We had to change the habits and attitude of athletes," he said. "We needed society to give its ethical and moral support. We worked with athletes and their coaches and talked to them about how to be a winner, how to be a successful team."

If the enthusiasm of Norwegian fans at the '92 Games was any indication, there is raucous support for Norway's athletes. At events in which their countrymen were in the running, the Norwegians were the loudest spectators. And they were also the most despondent if an athlete failed.

There was, however, a slight break in diplomacy between the respective Olympic heads of France and Norway on the last day. Jean-Claude Killy, the co-president of the 1992 organizing committee, conceded there were logistical problems here, given the numerous and far-

flung venues, but he added that Norway will not be as compact as many people think.

"The hockey is 60 kilometers from the skiing in Lillehammer," he said.

Killy's determination to make these the Winter Games of the whole Savoie region led to an often unwieldy operation spread over more than 1,550 square kilometers (600 square miles). "I hope in the future the Games will be more compact," said Myrnes. "It has been hard to find the Olympic feeling here."

He added that in Norway virtually all the events will be in or near Lillehammer, but that one of several rinks is in Hammar, about 55 kilometers (35 miles) away.

To Killy, the huge distances in France were "a disadvantage of the advantage." By having so many athletic sites, with the competitors adjacent to them, he said, "you have the beauty of being next to a stadium, just putting on your skis and walking to the competition."

But he also admitted that "by being far apart, the athletes lose the Olympic spirit."

Some competitors complained that they missed the camaraderie that had been typical at other Olympics.

Many left before the closing ceremonies, perhaps another indication that these Games, artistically successful, might not have engendered an emotional bond among far-flung athletes.

### Wayward Buoy Sparks A Nippon Protest and Rematch With Il Moro

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — An 11-second Italian victory over Japan in the America's Cup challenger selection series has been erased with a ruling that upheld Nippon's protest over a drifting course marker.

A five-member protest committee decided the match should be resailed Monday after both syndicates refused an offer to split the four points awarded to winners of the second-round races in the trials.

The Nippon skipper, Chris Dickson, sought redress after the race Sunday because the second buoy marking the course came unhooked from its anchoring line and began floating away as his boat approached, forcing him to sail slightly farther than the Italian boat.

The challenger protest jury found that the extra distance cost Nippon 8 to 16 seconds "through no fault of her own" and "in such circumstances, the most equitable agreement is for the match to be abandoned and resailed."

The ruling leaves Nippon in second place, one point ahead of Il Moro, in the standings. Their rematch will conclude the second round of the challenger trials.

Il Moro's skipper, Paul Cayard, had a masterful start, protecting the preferred right side of the starting line. He forced Dickson to his left, then ducked across the stern line to take a 14-second lead.

Dickson stuck to Cayard's starboard and never trailed by more than 54 seconds. Nippon closed rapidly on the final leg of the eight-leg, 20.03-mile (32-kilometer) Pacific Ocean course, but couldn't quite catch the Italian boat.

In westerly breezes of 8 to 16 knots (about 9 to 18 miles per hour), Il Moro completed the race off Point Loma in 2 hours, 21 minutes, 22 seconds. The racing Sunday was delayed for 65 minutes by unstable wind conditions.

The faint hopes that España '92

has of making it to the semifinals round remained alive as it beat Spirit of Australia by 1:25. España, which had an elapsed time of 2:23:33, moved into fifth place while Spirit dropped to sixth.

"We're going to make big changes now," said the España skipper, Pedro Campos. "We're not happy with the speed of the boat, especially in light wind."

First-place New Zealand had a breather after Saturday's 8-second victory over Ville de Paris, breezing past wireless Challenge Australia by 6:46, with an elapsed time of 2:20:52.

Ville de Paris solidified its fourth-place spot by downing Sweden's Tre Kronor by 2:02, with an elapsed time of 2:19:03.

Round 3, in which victories will be worth eight points, is to begin March 8.

The standings and point totals: New Zealand, 34; Nippon, 26; Il Moro di Venezia, 25; Ville de Paris, 21; España '92, 14; Spirit of Australia, 11; Tre Kronor, 5; and Challenge Australia, 0.



Fireworks lit up the sky over Albertville during the ceremonies that closed the Winter Olympics, which will be resumed in two years.

### 3 Men's Champions In Barcelona Tennis

The Associated Press

LONDON — The three players who won the four men's 1991 Grand Slam titles led the list of competitors, announced Monday, for the tennis events at this summer's Olympics in Barcelona.

Forty direct entrants to both the men's and the women's singles draws were announced by the International Tennis Federation.

The ITF also said that Brazil's tennis authorities have been fined \$27,000 for breaches of regulations during the tumultuous Davis Cup victory over Germany this month.

Facilities for players and public, such as changing rooms, toilets and food outlets, were not up to standard at the temporary arena in Rio de Janeiro, a spokesman said.

The big names in the men's Olympic events will be Jim Courier, Pete Sampras, Andre Agassi, Boris Becker, Stefan Edberg, Magnus Gustafsson, and Mats Wilander.

The French and Australian champion, Wimbledon champion Michael Stich from Germany and Stefan Edberg of Sweden, winner of the U.S. Open.

Pete Sampras of the United States, the 1990 U.S. Open champion, and Boris Becker of Germany, a three-time Wimbledon winner, also will play.

But John McEnroe and Andre Agassi will not play in Barcelona. Their names were not put forward by the U.S. federation.

Germany's Steffi Graf, ranked No. 2 in the world, will be favored to win the women's gold for the second time in the absence of the Nos. 1, 3 and 4 women.

Monica Seles of Yugoslavia, Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina and Martina Navratilova of the United States did not play in last year's Federation Cup and are not eligible for the Olympics.

Other Olympic rivals will be Arantxa Sánchez Vicario of Spain, the 1989 French Open champion, and Americans Jennifer Capriati and Mary Joe Fernandez.

For both the men and women, the 40 direct entrants will be joined by eight wild cards and 16 qualifi-

### Krabbe Hearing Is Month Away

United Press International

FRANKFURT — A hearing for suspended world sprint champion Katrin Krabbe and two teammates by the German Track and Field Federation will not take place for at least four weeks, the federation's chairman, Jürgen Emig, said Monday.

"Because of the available time one can assume that it will take another four weeks," said Emig.

He said the DLV's board, which 10 days ago suspended Krabbe, Gert Brener and Silke Möller for falsifying drug tests, had two weeks to respond to the athletes' appeal.

It was given to Emig on Friday by the trio's lawyer, Reinhard Rembold, and passed on to the board Monday.

"We did not manipulate them," the urine samples, "I will also say this under oath," Krabbe said Sunday on the television station SAT 1.

A statement under oath is not required at DLV hearing, but would be at a civil court trial.

### A U.S. Grand Champion in Japan?

OSAKA, Japan (AP) — American *osaki* sumo wrestler Koushiki can win promotion to sumo's highest rank of *yokozuna*, or grand champion, in the next tournament, according to the rankings announced Monday by the Japan Sumo Association.

The 28-year-old Koushiki, whose real name is Saleeva Atisance, has the chance to become the first non-Japanese yokozuna if he wins the 15-day Spring Grand Sumo tournament in Osaka, which is to begin March 8.

Deborah Compagnoni of Italy, the super-G champion, underwent a one-hour operation Monday on the ligaments of her left knee that were damaged in a bad spill at the Olympics.

The Supreme Court refused Monday, without comment, to free NFL owners from paying about \$18 million that players had claimed was owed to their pension fund.

Geoff Brabban, the four-time defending IMSA Camel GTP sports car champion, won his fourth Miami Grand Prix on Sunday, driving a Nissan NPT-92 prototype.

Steve Brigid bridled the three of the last five holes to win the Buick Invitational of California golf tournament Sunday with a final-round 67-200, one shot better than Chip Beck over the par-7 Torrey Pines Golf Course in La Jolla, California.

Michelangelo Rampulla became the first goalkeeper to score in the 94 years of the Italian first division when he headed in the ball on an injury-time free kick Sunday to give Cremonese a 1-1 tie in Bergamo.

### SIDELINES

**Holyfield Expected to Fight Holmes**

NEW YORK (NYT) — Larry Holmes, 42, was expected to be named Monday as the next opponent for undisputed heavyweight boxing champion Evander Holyfield.

While the final details of the match were still to be worked out, if the deal is settled as expected, Holyfield would fight Holmes at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, probably June 5. Holmes was said to be guaranteed about \$7 million and Holyfield about \$19 million.

Daniel Zaragoza's defense of his WBC light-feralweight title against Thierry Jacob of France has been put back until March 20 because of a slight injury to the Mexican champion during training; he was to fight Jacob in Calais on March 6.

Chris Eubank said Monday he would defend his WBO super-middleweight title April 25 in Manchester, England, against Juan Carlos Gimenez of Paraguay.

### New Zealand: Happy at Home Base

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRISBANE, Australia — New Zealand hopes to put pressure on its World Cup cricket rivals by beating Sri Lanka in Hamilton on Tuesday and moving to the top of the first-round standings.

New Zealand, which beat defending champion and co-host Australia in its tournament opener on Saturday, has an advantage in that it plays all eight of its first-round matches on home soil.

New Zealand is expected to recall pace bowler, Danny Morrison, while Sri Lanka probably will be without its key strike bowler, Ramesh Ratnayake, who has a shoulder injury.

The Sri Lankans also are aiming for a second straight victory after beating Zimbabwe on Sunday.

No matches were scheduled Monday; the New Zealand-Sri Lanka contest is the only match scheduled for Tuesday.

South Africa, the only team to have not played a match, begins its World Cup campaign on Wednesday against Australia in Sydney.

The stand-in Pakistan captain, Javed Miandad, meanwhile, said his team regarded the two-time champion West Indies as one of the teams to beat following the West

### Indies' 10-wicket victory over Pakistan in Melbourne on Sunday

"The way they batted and bowled, they have a very good chance," Miandad said.

The West Indies will have to wait at least until Wednesday before deciding whether an injured batsman, Brian Lara, can play against England on Thursday, manager Deryck Murray said Monday.

The 21-year-old right-hander, who got his highest one-day score of 88, had the big toe of his right foot struck by a ball in the 10-wicket thrashing of Pakistan.

Murray said the toe was badly bruised and swollen. (AP, AFP)

### SCOREBOARD

**BASKETBALL**

**NBA Standings**

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
New York	34	16	68
Boston	34	16	68
Miami	26	24	52
Philadelphia	25	25	50
New Jersey	22	28	44
Washington	18	32	36
Orlando	13	37	26
Central Division			
Chicago	45	15	90
Cleveland	34	26	68
Detroit	31	29	62
Atlanta	27	33	54
Memphis	25	35	50
Indiana	25	35	50
Charlotte	18	32	36
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Utah	37	19	74
San Antonio	31	25	62
Phoenix	27	29	54
Denver	26	30	52
Dallas	16	30	32
Houston	16	30	32
Pacific Division			
Golden State	36	15	72
Portland	31	20	62
Phoenix	31	20	62
L.A. Lakers	29	22	58
Seattle	22	27	44
L.A. Clippers	22	27	44
Sacramento	18	31	36

**SOCCER**

**WORLD CUP QUALIFYING**

**CONCACAF**

**EUROPE**

**AFRICA**

**ASIA**

**OCEANIA**

**BASEBALL**

**MLB Standings**

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
AL East			
Toronto	28	28	56
Baltimore	27	29	54
Yankees	26	30	52
Boston	25	31	50
Philadelphia	24	32	48
Washington	23	33	46
Detroit	22	34	44
Minnesota	21	35	42
Chicago	20	36	40
Los Angeles	19	37	38
Seattle	18	38	36
San Diego	17	39	34
San Francisco	16	40	32
Colorado	15	41	30
Arizona	14	42	28
San Jose	13	43	26
San Francisco	12	44	24
Los Angeles	11	45	22
San Diego	10	46	20
San Jose	9	47	18
Arizona	8	48	16
Los Angeles	7	49	14
San Diego	6	50	12
San Jose	5	51	10
Arizona	4	52	8
Los Angeles	3	53	6
San Diego	2	54	4
San Jose	1	55	2

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ART BUCHWALD Promises, Promises

WASHINGTON — The door-bell rang and when Dumphy went to answer it he found a man there with a TV camera crew and several campaign assistants all wearing buttons that said, "PROMISE FOR PRESIDENT."

assured us that his next appointment to the Supreme Court would be a middle-class person. He also guaranteed a car in every garage and a chicken in every pot until the recession is over. He said that he was sick and tired of the Democrats using the middle class as a doormat.



"Good day, sir," the man said, "I am Peter Promise and I am running for president of the United States. That is why I am canvassing this middle-class neighborhood talking to you good people who do all the work and pay taxes to provide the other classes with a safety net."

Promise took a large pair of shears out of his pocket and announced, "I am prepared to cut your taxes right now."

"We don't have any taxes in the house. We buried them in the back yard so that the dogs won't get at them."

The television crew moved in. "Mrs. Dumphy, would you serve a middle-class meal to Mr. Promise so that the TV audience can see what people like you eat?"

Ma replied, "No way. I've cooked enough of those sort of meals for the candidates to last a lifetime."

"Then," the TV producer said, "would you mind eating a pizza with the Dumphys for the evening news?"

Promise objected. "Pizza isn't middle class — it's lower class. Cheese is middle class."

Promise said, "Before you make up your mind, listen to my plan. If I am elected I will see to it that the members of the middle class fly free on any domestic airline now in Chapter 11, which means all of them. I will guarantee your family three weeks vacation in Sun Valley, and I will cut your taxes, or your lawn, by 50 percent, whichever comes first."

"That's O.K., but it is not as good as President Bush's offer."

"The president was here!" "Last week," Ma told him. "He

J. Carter Brown and the Blockbuster Era

By Michael Kimmelman New York Times Staff Writer NEW YORK — When J. Carter Brown surprised almost everyone last month and announced his resignation as director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, he closed a chapter in the evolution not only of his own institution but of all American museums.



J. Carter Brown with a reproduction of Leonardo's "Portrait of a Lady With an Ermine," part of "Circa 1492" at the National Gallery in Washington.

Such was the impact of his tenure that before Brown assumed his post in 1969, the image of an art museum was one thing, and today it is something else.

Although he was hardly alone in reshaping that image, his contribution was vital. The quiet gallery that he took over has become a strutting giant on the international stage, a purveyor of major traveling exhibitions and a center for the study of the visual arts. With its glamorous addition designed by the architect I.M. Pei that doubled the institution's physical size, and its wide array of educational and scholarly programs, the gallery is an exemplar of what museums aspired to become during the expansionist 1970s and '80s.

Following upon the unsteady lead of his occasional rival, Thomas Hoving, the former director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Brown successfully realized the aim of expanding the role of museums in public life.

In his resignation letter, in which he cited family and other reasons for his decision, he stated that "it is time the gallery should have the opportunity of fresh leadership." With major museums facing hard times, perhaps Brown, 57, is antcipating that the museum of the '90s will be a less lavish place than the one he helped to create, and that the person at its helm will have to be his opposite, a master of retrenchment.

Central to his vision has been the big exhibition. It is fitting, and perhaps not coincidental, that he chose to resign shortly after the closing of the largest show that the National Gallery has ever presented, "Circa 1492: Art in the Age of Exploration," which brought together about 600 objects from Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas.

During the 1960s, when Brown was being groomed for the directorship by his predecessor, John Walker, the gallery had only one space devoted to temporary shows. Exhibitions tended to be modest, spartan affairs.

He has proved to be a master at beguiling government and corporate officials into supporting mass-appeal shows.

The \$94-million, 450,000-square-foot (41,400-square-meter) East Building that Pei designed, which opened in 1978 millions of dollars over budget, may be the clearest expression of Brown's penchant for grand, theatrical statements.

Whether it was "Treasures of Tutankhamun" (1977) or "Treasures of Britain" (1986) or the multicultural extravaganza that was "Circa 1492," Brown has embraced the blockbuster show with an enthusiasm that has drawn criticism upon the gallery as it has also drawn large numbers of people to it. Annual attendance shot up from about one million visitors a year when he took over to a high of seven million.

Despite his roots (as a descendant of the family that founded Brown University) and his patrician manner, which have served him well at raising financial and political support in high places and at

playing host at the gallery's glittering parties, Brown is at heart a populist.

He conceives of the National Gallery as just that — the nation's art museum, supported by taxpayers, and as such, a place that must be inclusive and accessible. This is one of Brown's greatest strengths. He has been an exceptionally eloquent advocate for the importance of art, and the gallery's popularity has proved his point.

of art, like Titian's "Flying of Marsyas" and Bellini's "Feast of the Gods," that are models of their kind. It has organized major exhibitions of Veronese, Van Dyck, Matisse and Jasper Johns, to name a few, that were among the most stimulating and thoughtful shows to have been seen anywhere.

Brown has nonetheless thrown himself most enthusiastically and publicly into projects like "Treasures Houses of Britain," with its array of hundreds of decorative and other objects, and "Circa 1492."

Whatever their intent, these gigantic displays flouted the National Gallery's clout at extracting priceless loans from governments, institutions and private collectors around the world. In turn, the gallery has had to reciprocate by lending out its own treasures. Transporting valuable objects without compelling reasons has only heightened skepticism about the gallery's exhibition policies.

Brown has also stressed shows of private collections that can include remarkable and usually inaccessible works, but that have sometimes sacrificed scholarship to the stroking of collectors' egos in any of these practices, yet no American institution, except for the larger Metropolitan, has had a more ambitious and more high-profile exhibition program. The history of American museums during the last 20 years is replete with stories of Brown jousting, sometimes acrimoniously, with Hoving and Philippe de Montebello, Hoving's successor at the Metropolitan, over traveling shows like "Tutankhamun," "The Vatican Collections" and "Titian," and for the corporate support they require.

The popular success of special exhibitions at those two institutions promoted a pattern for museums across the country through the 1970s and '80s. Blockbusters became an obvious way to fuel their budgets and build popular support for new buildings, acquisitions and programs — which in turn had to be sustained by more blockbusters.

What happened to overextended American museums in the last few years happened to a number of museums. At a time when the economy is sagging and blockbusters have become riskier and more complicated, museums are scrambling to find ways to stay afloat and avoid crippling cutbacks.

As director, Brown has persuaded Congress to increase annual federal spending on the gallery from \$3 million to \$52 million. One obvious challenge for Brown's successor will be to sustain that level of support at a time of declining corporate help and widespread calls for slashing the federal budget.

'Grand Canyon' Wins Berlin's Golden Bear

"Grand Canyon," by the American writer-director Lawrence Kasdan, won the Golden Bear prize Monday at the Berlin International Film Festival. The jury gave the Silver Bear prize for the runner-up to one of the East European contenders, "Sweet Emma, Dear Beobe," by the Hungarian Istvan Szabo, about two young women struggling to overcome the handicap of having been teachers of Russian in the years of Communist rule. Other prizes were for best director, Jan Troell, for "Capitano," a Swedish-Finnish-Danish production; best actress, Maggie Cheung, in "Ruan Ling Yu" by Stanley Kwan, a Hong Kong-Taiwan production; and best actor, Anselmo Laferla-Stella, in "Uz" by George Shalzer, a British-German-Italian production.

Alain Corneau won best director and his "Tous les Matins du Monde" (All the Mornings of the World), based on the life of the 17th-century French musician Marin Marais, was named best film and took five other prizes in the 17th annual César awards of the French film industry. Jeanne Moreau was chosen best actress for "La Vieille Qui Marchait Dans la Mer" (The Old Woman Who Walked in the Sea) and Jean-Paul Belmondo best actor for the title role in "Van Gogh." The awards ceremony was dedicated to Yves Montand, who died in November.

Rocky and Rambo had a big week-end. Sylvester Stallone not only was made an officer of the French Order of Arts and Letters but was awarded an honorary César. "I am really taken aback. I was finally understood in a foreign land," said Stallone. "I've been honored before, but I rarely felt I was understood. If I die right now, I don't mind, because I'm already in heaven."

Next Monday it will be the turn of Warren Beatty, co-producer and star of "Bugsy," who will be made commander of Arts and Letters by Culture Minister Jack Lang in recognition of his contribution to the arts.

On the Italian film front, the director Gillo Pontecorvo, best known for his controversial 1966 film "The Battle of Algiers," was named president of next September's Venice film festival.

Vienna Theater Flap

VIENNA — Klaus Maria Brandauer and four other Austrian actors resigned as members of Vienna's Burgtheater ensemble Monday to protest the reappointment of its director. The principal state theater has been plagued by controversy since the 1986 appointment of Claus Peymann, a German, whose interpretations of the classics are considered unorthodox by Vienna's conservative theater society.

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